THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
Corrected up to March 1889.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,729—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1889.

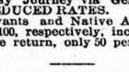
CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.
As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
2-8	1-0	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	12-8	7-0
22-0	12-0		22-0	12-0
22-0	13-8	Dinner—St. Julien, La Rose and Palme	22-0	13-0
29-0	15-0		29-0	15-0
34-0	18-0	After Dinner—Chateau Ranzan, Lafitt	34-0	18-0
38-0	20-0		38-0	20-0

"C. P. & Co.'s stock and selection of Claret are the largest, and rank as the finest in India."
CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday. 1889.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	27th Sept.
BL ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	4th Oct.
ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	11th ,,
BL CLYDE	4136	900	J. L. Parfitt	18th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	25th ,,
BL PENINSULAR	5500	1000	J Orman	1st Nov.
† ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	8th ,,
BL PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule	15th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	22nd ,,
BL OCEANA	6500	1500	P. S. Tomlin	29th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	6th Dec.
BL COROMANDEL	4500	800	L. Reeves	13th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	20th ,,
BL KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	27th ,,

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a.m. on the day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On or about 1889.
MALWA	2970	500	G. W. H. Browne	26th Sept.
COROMANDEL	4499	800	I. Reeves	10th Oct.
KAISER-I-HIND	4029	700	W. Atkinson	24th ,,
THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	7th Nov.

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars, apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 2nd September 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.
FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE:

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Oct.
DOMENICO BALDUINO.	5,000	800	20th Oct.
MANILLA	5,000	800	10th Nov.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st Dec.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail
BORMIDA	On the 8th October 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
R. PESCIO,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept. 23, 1889.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
AMPHITRITE	G. Nicolich	4,200	600	5th Oct.
POSEIDON	L. Lemesich	4,200	600	5th Nov.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. [illegible]

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
MARIA TERESA	E. Deperis	4,000	550	10th Nov.

Calling at Aden, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MELPOMENE	E. Perini	3,800	500	14th Oct.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 11th Sept. 1889.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	To sail.
BRITANNIA	Geo. Mitchell	3,069	5 Oct.

THIS vessel will sail as above. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess and has every comfort for first-class passengers. All the state-rooms are on the upper deck.
For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 21st Sept. 1889.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
EDEN HALL	R. N. Jones	3,600	400	25th Sept.

These Steamers have good accommodation for a limited number of passengers at moderate rates, but carry no Surgeon and Stewardess.
For further particulars apply to
EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 29th August, 1889.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of—
The *Bombay Gazette* Daily.
" " " Overland Summary
" " " Weekly Budget
" " " Bi-weekly
The Indian Travellers Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay
And for all other publications issuing from the Office.
Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co., Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, at 11 a.m. on 30th September, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATTYWAR COAST.
S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 25th Sept., and s. s. ARABIA, 1,080 tons, on SATURDAY, 28th September, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kitch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 26th September, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.
THE S.S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 3rd October.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.
S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 28th September.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.
THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 24th September.

FOR RANGOON.
THE S. S. "COLABA," 1,903 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 5th October.
The undersigned are prepared to accept Marine Risks in the Indian Imperial Marine Insurance Company, Ld.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 23rd September 1889. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.
Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports.
Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c.
Pamphlet and full particulars post free.
THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY
Calcutta: 11, Old Court-House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CANTERBURY ALE.

(JOHNSON & Co., CANTERBURY.)

THIS pleasant Bitter Beer has been imported by Treacher and Co. at the suggestion of a well-known Physician in Bombay, and is strongly recommended as one of the very best Beers in the Indian Market. It has the genuine bitter aromatic flavour of the Hop, does not contain an excess of alcohol, and has in an eminent degree those refreshing, digestive and tonic properties which should characterize all Beers.

Bottles, per doz.	Rs. 6 4	Half-bottles, per doz.	Rs. 4 4
Bottles, per case of four dozen	Rs. 25 0	Half-bottles, per case of six dozen	Rs. 25 8

SOLE AGENTS:
TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
WINE AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FOREIGN LIQUEURS AND BITTERS.

THESE Liqueurs, etc., are imported from the countries where they are produced in the greatest perfection. The difference in quality of these is immense, but, owing to the high price of the genuine, great frauds are practised on the public. We guarantee all our Liqueurs to be of the best brands, and obtained from the source direct.

	Per Bottle Qts. Rs.	a.	Cash. Pts. Rs.	a.
Benedictine	6	4	3	10
Chartreuse, from the Monastery, Green	8	0	4	8
Do. do. Yellow	6	12	3	12
Cherry Brandy, best Morella (Treacher's)	3	2	1	14
Creme de Cacao	4	0		
Creme de Noyeau (Best)	4	0	2	4
Curacao, Amsterdam, Orange or White	5	8	2	12
Kummel	3	10		
Maraschino de Zara (the finest)	4	0	2	4

BITTERS, &c.

	Per doz. Qts. Rs.	a.	Cash. Pts. Rs.	a.
Angostura Bitters	...		24	0
Orange Bitters	24	0	13	8
Brandy Bitters, Treacher and Co.'s	½ pints 12	0		
Pomalo & Orange Bitters, Treacher & Co.'s				
Wine Bitters, Treacher & Co.'s				
Ginger Brandy	25	0	...	...
Orange Brandy	30	0	...	...
Ginger Wine	16	0	...	...
Milk Punch, Treacher & Co.'s	25	0	...	...
Vermouth, French	17	0	...	...
Vermouth, Italian	18	0	...	...

TREACHER & COMPANY, Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H.M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.
FIXED DEPOSITS received.
FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
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PASSAGES booked and Baggage shipped.
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SUPPLIES of every description procured.
Terms and particulars upon application.
London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTIONS OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FINE OLD COGNAC BRANDIES.

THESE fine Brandies from their very superior quality have now taken rank in public estimation with such well-known brands as Hennessy, Exshaw, &c.

TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, matured for medicinal use, 15 years old, per dozen ..... Rs. 63 0
000 TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the celebrated "Heart-labelled Brandy," per dozen ..... ,, 38 0

This celebrated Brandy, the well-known Heart-Labelled, is specially distinguished for its delicate aroma and the fine and full, yet soft and mellow flavour, which is so characteristic of a superior Cognac fully matured by age.

00 TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC, a Choice Matured Spirit, per dozen ..... ,, 34 0
0 TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC, a good "Peg" Brandy, per dozen ..... ,, 30 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD..
WINE MERCHANTS.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO. LD.
CIVIL AND MILITARY BOOT-MAKERS.

	Rs.	A.	
Ladies, Real Russia, Oxford Shoes, 1st quality	11	8	per pair.
,, ,, ,, Court Shoes, ,,	8	0	,,
,, Glace, Kid Oxford Shoes, ,,	12	8	,,
,, ,, Court ,, ,,	7	8	,,
,, ,, ,, ,, Jet beaded toes, 1st quality	9	0	,,
,, Brown Calf Oxford, Shoes	10	8	,,
,, ,, Court ,,	6	8	,,
,, Tan Sued Court Shoes	6	8	,,
,, Slate ,, ,,	6	8	,,
,, Tuscan ,, ,,	6	8	,,
,, Satin Court Shoes, White, Cream, Blue, Pink, Brown and Black ... from	9	0	,,
,, ,, ,, beaded Toes ... from Rs. 10-8 to	11	8	,,
Children's Black Morocco Oxford Shoes soft and durable ... from Rs. 4-8 to	7	0	,,
Children's Tan Strap Shoes ... from Rs. 2-8 to	4	8	,,

RADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

GWILYM EVAN'S QUININE BITTERS.
IMPORTANT TO ALL.

IT IS generally admitted that the climate of India is trying to all constitutions and we have much pleasure in calling attention to one of the simplest, yet most effectual, preparations yet dispensed. He refer to

GWILYM EVAN'S QUININE BITTERS.

THIS preparation has been before the public for many years and has steadily gained in popular favour. These Bitters contain a suitable quantity of Quinine in each dose, combined with the active principles of other well-known medicinal plants, viz., Gentian, Lavender, Burdock, Sarsaparilla, Saffron, and Dandelion, mixed scientifically and in happy proportions, thereby forming a Tonic Bitter *positively unequalled*.
The QUININE are not recommended to cure "all ills that flesh is heir to," but they are strongly recommended as a bracing, invigorating, and agreeable "pick-me-up."
The QUININE BITTERS give tone.
QUININE BITTERS strengthen the system.
QUININE BITTERS improve the appetite and make a man feel that he has nerves of steel.
QUININE BITTERS give new heart and "go" to all who have lost strength and spirit through long illness, such as fevers or constant residence in hot countries.
QUININE BITTERS revive the spirits, and as such are recommended to people who wish to avoid or abstain from intoxicants.
QUININE BITTERS steady the nerves, as patients who have suffered from sleeplessness arising from over-exertion and anxiety frequently testify.
QUININE BITTERS reduce the temperature, and consequently reduce thirst, and are a specific against fevers.
QUININE BITTERS are purely vegetable, and are suitable to all ages, from the infant to the adult, and are peculiarly adapted to delicate females.
Ladies compelled to live in hot climates like India cannot readily conceive the benefits derivable from this preparation.
The great secret of the success of GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS is that many people who dare not take *Quinine* can take it in its present combination with other medicinal plants without producing headache or other unpleasantness.
QUININE BITTERS are confidently recommended to Clergymen, Officers, Civil Servants, Lawyers, Merchants, and Professional Men generally who have to devote themselves to Study and Brain Work. To Clerks, Shop Assistants, Sempstresses, and all who Work Long Hours in Close Rooms.

TO THE SOLDIERS OF THE FIELD,
TO THE SAILORS OF THE DEEP,
TO THE SHEPHERDS OF THE BUSH,
WE STRONGLY RECOMMEND THEM;
They give
STRENGTH TO THE WEAK,
HEALTH TO THE SICK,
and
ENJOYMENT IN LIFE TO ALL.

"QUININE BITTERS"—NOTHING MORE.
Once upon a midnight dreary, ill in bed quite weak and weary,
With sleeplessness, lone spirits, and indigestion sore;
While I strove in vain at napping, suddenly there came a tapping,
As of some one gently rapping—rapping at my chamber door!
"It's Doctor Draughts, I muttered, "tapping at my chamber door."
'T was the Doctor, nothing more.
Oh! distinctly I remember, it was in the cold December,
And in every single member of my body pains I bore;
Eagerly I wished the morrow—vainly had I sought to borrow
From drugs surcease of sorrow—sorrow for my pains, galore;
And I asked if I should ever be as healthy as before:
Quoth the Doctor—"Never more!"
"Your chest is bad, that's certain; your neuralgia's always hurting,
And your liver is so sluggish that life's to you a bore;
And your heart's so bad at beating that in vain you're sleep entreating,
While from weakness even now you perspire from every pore"—
But, Doctor, when shall I be fit to pass the threshold of my door?"
Quoth the Doctor—"Never more!"
Presently my soul grew stronger; hesitating then no longer:
"Nurse, send for GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS, implore!"
And the fact is, after tapping one bottle I was napping
In the sweet refreshing napping I had known in days of yore;
And with neuralgia, palpitation, indigestion, and bronchitis,
I was troubled never more!
Now, to all within my hearing, who are now these ailments fearing,
I will give the good advice I received myself before;
See that Evans' stamp's unbroken, and the bottle bears the token
Of "GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS," so well known and praised of yore.
Merely this, and nothing more.

FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS.
WE are particularly anxious to caution the public against the attempts of some members of the trade to pass substitutes or even counterfeits of our preparation. Ask plainly for GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS, and see that the name GWILYM EVANS is on label, capsule, and bottle. Every bottle sent out of the laboratory is prepared according to his recipe and under his direct management. Sold in bottles at Re. 1 and Rs. 2 by all chemists and native dealers in patent medicines.
N.B.—Every bottle is capsuled and each capsule bears the words "GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS."
SPECIAL AGENTS:—
Messrs. KEMP & Co., Ld.; TREACHER & Co., Ld., PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.; THOMSON & TAYLOR.
Messrs. HEERALAL MOOLJEE, HURJEE MOOLJEE F. S. MADON, J. BROTHERS (Market.)
Any persons desiring to see a list of *bona fide* testimonials will receive copy on application to any of the Chemists and Druggists in Bombay.
Reference for the above can be made to
MR. NARSILAL DAMODERDAS MAPARA, No. 7, 3rd BHOIWADA, BOMBAY.
Or QUININE BITTERS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited, Llnally, S. Wales.

FOR SALE, WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES.

450 Bore Sporting, 9 Shots ..... Rs. 100.
500 ,, Express, 5 Do. ..... Rs. 150.; plain quality, Rs. 110.
450 ,, Single Express (taking 125 grains powder) ..... Rs. 65.
500 ,, Do. ..... Rs. 65.

AMMUNITION AND RE-LOADING TOOLS FOR ABOVE KEPT IN STOCK.
Apply to
KING, KING & CO., BOMBAY.

WE have pleasure in calling particular attention to our new MEDICAL products, which in Europe and America have already obtained a lasting place in Therapy, and are acknowledged by all authorities as of the utmost importance in Pharmacy.

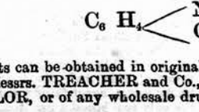
"SULPHONAL-BAYER."

The New Hypnotic, free from all after effects, causing a quiet, refreshing sleep and not acting narcotically.

$C_7 H_{16} S_2 O_4$

"PHENACETIN-BAYER."

The new Antipyretic and Antineuralgic. A most valuable remedy against Fever, Headache Whooping Cough, Joint Rheumatism, Sunstroke, etc., etc.



Both products can be obtained in original packing in 1 oz. and ½ oz. bottles from Messrs. KEMP and Co., Ld.; Messrs. TREACHER and Co., Ld.; Messrs. PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.; Messrs. THOMSON and TAYLOR, or of any wholesale druggist.
Pamphlets will shortly arrive and will be posted to all Physicians and Surgeons.
FARBENFABRIKEN VORMALS FRIEDR. BAYER & Co.

PIANOS FOR INDIA.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S
Solid Iron Framed Plain Square ..... Rs. 720
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S
Solid Iron Framed Sympathetic Square ..... Rs. 780.
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S
Solid Iron Framed Concert Grand ..... Rs. 1,450.
JOHN BRINSMEAD AND SON'S
Solid Iron Framed Indian Model ..... Rs. 900
JOHN BRINSMEAD AND SON'S
Solid Iron Framed Indian Model, Upright Grand, with new Tuning Apparatus ..... Guineas 75.
JOHN BRINSMEAD AND SON'S
Solid Iron Framed Horizontal Boudoir Grand ..... Rs. 1, 500
JOHN BRINSMEAD AND SON'S
Solid Iron Framed Full Concert Grand, with new Tuning Apparatus ..... Rs. 2,200.
MARCKS AND CO.'S
Indian Square Solid Iron Framed Sympathetic ..... Rs. 750.
MARCKS AND CO'S
Solid Iron Framed Sympathetic Cottage ..... Rs. 720.
MARCKS AND CO'S
Solid Iron Framed Sympathetic Cottage, with Moveable Key Board ..... Rs. 780.
MARCKS AND CO'S
Solid Iron Framed Upright Grand, with the new Tuning Apparatus and Moveable Key Board, one Octave; a Grand and Powerful Instrument ..... Rs. 1,400

TERMS FOR HIRE-PURCHASE ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS' PILULÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Biliousness and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.
Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them and never leave home without them; an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ, OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Spermatorrhœa, Exhaustion, Nervousness, Debility, Incapacity, Loss of Memory, and all those diseases for which Mercury, Sarsaparilla, &c., are not only employed in vain, but too often to the utter destruction of the sufferer's health. To the people of India, and similar enervating climates, as also all those who by indiscretion in early life, have ruined their constitutions, this miraculous life-reviving tonic will give, as it were, a new existence. This medicine strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, speedily removes nervous fears, renovates the impaired powers of life, and gradually invigorates the most shattered constitution. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary, the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price, 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle, of all the principal Merchants in India.
Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, without which none can possibly be genuine.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA,

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under special discount.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary aching of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.
From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera or Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1864.
Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell Street Bloomsbury London.

NOTICE
IS hereby given that I shall NOT be RESPONSIBLE for any debt or debts that have been or may hereafter be contracted by my son, Mr. E. H. ISAACS, as he is of age.
R. H. S. ISAACS.
Bombay, 14th Sept. 1889.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 32 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription £2. 17 per year including postage.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

DR. MACKICHAN MEMORIAL FUND.

SUBSCRIPTIONS for the above Fund are earnestly invited from the present and past students, teachers and friends of the FREE GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S INSTITUTION. Subscriptions may be sent to the Undersigned.

Chikalwadi, Tardeo, Bombay. } N. G. WELINKER, Hon. Secretary.
5, Chandanwadi, Ropa, Bombay. } M. K. SANJANA, Hon. Treasurer.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO PER S. S. "DAGO."

HOLDERS of BILLS of LADING for Cargo shipped at ANTWERP per s. s. "DAGO" are informed that the Goods are due in Bombay by the P. and O. Company's s. s. "BRINDISI," expected to arrive 27th September.

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. and O. Company.

PRINTING PAPER.

THIS sheet represents a sample of ORANGE LABEL QUALITY MANUFATURED by Messrs JOHN DICKINSON & Co., Ld., London.

NOW READY.

THE FAUNA of BRITISH INDIA, including Ceylon and Burmah. Published under the authority of the Secretary of State for India in Council. Edited by W. T. Blanford.
MAMMALIA. By W. T. Blanford, F. R. S. Part I., med. 8vo., paper covers, pp. i—xii, 1—250, and 71 woodcuts. Price 10s.
FISHES. By F. Day, C.I.E., LL.D. Vol. I., med. 8vo, cloth, lettered, &c., pp. i—xviii, 1—548, and 164 woodcuts. Price £1.
Do. Vol. II., pp. i—xiv., 1—510, and 177 woodcuts. Price £1.
LONDON: Taylor and Francis, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street. CALCUTTA: Thacker, Spink and Co. BOMBAY: THACKER and Co., Limited. BERLIN: R. Fredlander and Sohn, Carlstrasse (1888).

THE LAKHMIDAS KHIMJI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees Fifty (50) per share for the half-year ended the 30th June 1889 will be paid on and after THURSDAY, the 26th September 1889, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 27, Apollo Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p. m., to those Shareholders, whose names stand on the Register on the 9th September 1889 on production of Share Certificates.

લખમીદાસ ખીમજી સન્સ એન્ડ કંપની,
i.e., LAKHMIDAS KHIMJI, SONS, AND Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.
Bombay, 21st September 1889.

BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

73, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR LIBRARIES, READING ROOMS, AND BOOK CLUBS.

ANY of the following Periodicals and Reviews will be supplied on mail day, and received after a fortnight. The charge will be half the subscription quoted for each Periodical or Review. Enormous saving will be effected by this novel system, which will be in force on 1st December.

The Periodicals and Reviews will be received via Brindisi, which will be a week earlier than the present arrangements of getting them by steamer in cases.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	Rs.	a.
All the Year Round (with an extra number)	15	2
Amateur Work	8	13
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Catholic World	10	2
Catholic Firesde	2	3
Century Illustrated Magazine	20	1
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Children's Dressmaker	2	5
Contemporary Review	30	12
Cornhill Magazine	8	13
Decorator	9	0
Delineator	10	5
Dublin Medical Journal	24	0
Dublin Review (Quarterly)	21	8
Edinburgh Medical Journal	24	0
Edinburgh Review (Quarterly)	21	8
English Illustrated Magazine (with double No.).	9	6
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Family Herald	8	13
Fortnightly Review	30	12
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Harper's Monthly Magazine	17	4
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Illustrated Carpenter and Builder	7	8
Illustrated Dressmaker	6	3
Illustrated Naval and Military Magazine	33	0
Indian Medical Gazette	29	4
International Journal of Medical Science	25	14
Irish Monthly	6	3
Knowledge	7	8
Ladies' Treasury	9	3
Lamp	8	13
Leisure Hour	1	13
Little Folks (with Christmas No.)	9	9
London Journal (one extra No.)	12	10
London Medical Record	16	1
London Reader (with one extra No.)	11	0
Longman's Magazine	10	2
Macmillan's Magazine	13	8
Magazine of Art	15	12
Magazine of Short Stories	8	9
Marine Engineer	8	7
Merry England	12	10
Month	26	4
Monthly Magazine of Fiction	3	6
Musical Times	5	13
My Sunday Friend	1	4
Myra's Journal (with Christmas No)	11	0
National Review	30	12
New Review	8	7
Nineteenth Century	30	12
North American Review	33	0
Our Own Country	12	4
Phonetic Journal	6	14
Practitioner	18	0
Practical Family Dressmaker	2	15
Provincial Medical Journal	7	5
Quiver (with one extra No.)	11	0
Quarterly Review	21	8
Railway Official Gazette	3	9
School Newspaper	2	7
Scientific American Architect and Builder	14	1
Scribner's Magazine	17	4
St. Nicholas	14	10
Sunday at Home (including 1 double No.)	8	13
Sylvia's Home Journal	11	0
Temple Bar	15	12
Textile Journal of Fabrics	10	14
Textile Manufacturer	18	4
Textile World	7	1
Veterinary Journal	18	0
Welcome	7	8
Weldon's Bazaar of Children's Fashion	2	14
Weldon's Illustrated Dressmaker	3	3
Weldon's Ladies' Journal	6	9
Weldon's Practical Needlework	1	14
Woman's World	14	0
Westminster Review	31	8
Young Ladies' Journal (with one extra No.)	16	4

N.B.—Managers of Local and Up-country Institutions should have this matter under consideration, which is intended to save time and money.

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE DIRECTORY FOR 1889.

POPULAR EDITION.

Containing Useful Information,—Official Directory, Mercantile Firms,—Steam Navigation Companies,—Harbour Steam Ferries,—Boat Fares, Bombay Harbour, —Tramway Fares—Foreign Parcel Post, &c.,—Foreign Money and Exchange Tables,—Street Office Directory, —Bombay Medical Union,—Public Offices and Institutions.—Municipality,—Distribution of the Bombay Army, &c., &c., &c.

PRICE ONE RUPEE

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TRAVELLING BETWEEN POONA AND MAHABLESHWUR OR BETWEEN WATHUR AND MAHABLESHWUR.

THE BOMBAY, POONA, and MAHABLESHWUR LIVERY STABLE COMPANY, Limited, will from 1st October next convey passengers by Phaeton or by Tonga Dak at moderate rates.

The management being directly under the supervision of Mr. COOVERJEE ARDESHIR, the late Government Mail Contractor, who has a long experience in this line of business, the arrangement will be satisfactory in every way, and the convenience of passengers will be carefully looked after.

Orders are registered at the following stations:—
In POONA.—At the Company's office in East Street, next to Ludha Ebrahim and Co.
At BOMBAY.—At the Company's office, 19, Church Gate Street, and at Cummoo Jaffer Sulliman and Co., Girgaum.
At MAHABLESHWUR.—At the Company's office, next to Roman Catholic Chapel.
At WATHUR.—At the Company's office. Railway Station.

COOVERJEE ARDESHIR & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.
Bombay, 23rd September 1889.

WANTED

AN ASSISTANT ENGINEER to serve on board the I. G. T. S. "Patrick Stewart" or at the Cable Factory at Manora. Salary Rs. 125, rising to 150. Applicants possessing Second Engineers' certificates preferred. Copies of testimonials, age, and nationality should be furnished. Apply to the Chief Superintendent of Telegraphs, Bombay Division.

GEO. C. ALLYMAN, Sub-Assist. Supdt.,
For Chief Superintendent, Government Telegraphs, Bombay Division.
Bombay, 15th September 1889.

INDIAN IMPERIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS to the above Company and are prepared to accept Marine risks on the most favorable terms.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE, & Co., Agents.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

1. TENDERS are invited for Supply of PETTY STORES and MATERIALS for half year ending 31st March 1890, of which full particulars may be obtained at the office of the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, Middle Colaba.
2. Tenders, which must be sealed and accompanied by Rs. 100 as earnest money, will be received at 12 noon on THURSDAY, 26th September 1889.
3. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

E. C. SPILSBURY, Captain, R.E.,
Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.
Bombay Defence Office, Middle Colaba, 20th Sept. 1889.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas,

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona,
" COOPER, MADON and Co.,
" THACKER, SPINK and Co, Calcutta
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

THE HINDUSTAN SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTEENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 24th September, 1889, at 3-30 p.m., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Hanuman Street, Fort, for the purposes of transacting the following business:—

1st.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and annual Audited Accounts and Balance Sheet made up to 30th day of June 1889.
2nd.—To declare a Dividened:
3rd.—To elect a Director in place of the one who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4th.—To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ઠાકરસી મુલજીની કું૦
i.e., THACKERSEY MOOLJEE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 7th September 1889.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 28th September 1889, both days inclusive.

INDIAN COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Indian Cotton Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office on MONDAY, the 30th day of September 1889, at 4 p. m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts of the Company up to 30th June 1889.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires, but who is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 24th September to 7th October 1889, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
Per Pro GADDUM BYTHELL & Co.,
HUGH ROWBOTHAM,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 13th September 1889.

THE KURRACHEE LIGHTERAGE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, McLeod Road, Kurrachee, on THURSDAY, the 26th day of September, at 4 p. m., for the transaction of the following business, viz:—

1.—To receive and consider the audited Accounts and Directors' Report for the year ending 30th November 1888.
2.—To declare a Dividend.
3.—To elect a Director in room of Mr. Sally Mahomed Oomer Dossul, who retires by rotation, but offers himself for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 19th to 26th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
A. McHINCH & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
McLeod Road, Kurrachee.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

UNDERSIGNED INVITES SEALED TENDERS for the following buildings to be erected at the Company's Station, Ghorpori, Poona:—

3 Bungalows for Drivers.
3 Sets Servants' Quarters for ditto (6 units each).
1 Barrack for four Firemen.
1 Servants' Quarters for ditto (8 units).
1 Running Bungalow.
1 Servants' Quarters for ditto (2 units).
1 Block for 2 Clerks.
Quarters for 12 servants.
1 Latrine of 5 units

Tenders snould be sent in to the Resident Engineer, S. M. Railway, Ghorepori, not later than mid-day, October 15, 1889.

Undersigned reserves the right of rejecting any or all tenders. The drawings can be seen and abstracts of quantities obtained at the office of the Undersigned.

H. E. LOCKHART,
Acting Resident Engineer,
S. M. Railway, Ghorepori.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the NINETEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Mofussil Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 18, Rampart Row, on SATURDAY, the 28th day of September 1889, at 3 p.m., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the audited accounts for the year ending 30th June 1889 and to sanction the declaration of a dividend.
2. To elect Directors in place of Messrs. James Moore and R. Gilbert, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint auditors and fix their remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st September 1889 to 5th October 1889, both days inclusive, during which period the books of the Company will be open for the inspection of Shareholders.

At the conclusion of the business of the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of shareholders will be held for the purpose of fixing the remuneration of the Directors, under clause 95 of the Articles of Association.

By order of the Directors,
A. W. CAMPBELL,
Chief Agent.
Bombay, 16th September 1889.

THE "St. JAMES'S BUDGET."

A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"St. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION

Including Postage.

Twelve months ..... Rs. 26
Six months ..... " 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co. Calcutta, Messrs. THACKER and Co. Ld., Bombay; or Messrs HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The paper will be posted from London direct to the subscriber's address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription including postage is 8s. 2d per quarter.

OFFICE—Dorse Street, Whitefriars London.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

OUR long experience has taught us that perfection in these complicated Watches can only be arrived at when the mechanism is of the BEST MAKE.

As the above watches are used by many for racing purposes, it will be well understood that cheap and inferior ones are not only *useless* for the purpose, but they are *worse than useless* as being apt to give the horse's time incorrectly, occasioning probably very considerable monetary—oss.

We are in a position to ensure better value to a buyer than any other watchmaker, owing to our being able to command the best make of watches to an extent which, we believe, is not obtained by any other watchmaker or importer this side of India.

Our firm being one of the oldest established houses in Bombay, we flatter ourselves we have obtained a reputation of the highest standing since the year 1869.

	Rs.
In Gold heavy Hunting Cases, best movement	550
Do. do. Crystal do. do.	450
Do. do. do. do. fair quality	375
In Silver, heavy Hunting Cases, best movement	300
Do. do. Crystal do. do.	275
Silver Hunting keyless Lever Chronograph Watch	140
Do. Crystal case do. do.	125
Gold plain keyless ¼ Repeater and Chronograph, second quality	580
Gold engine-turned, keyless Crystal *double Chronograph*, of highest quality. Instead of the single independent centre-seconds Needle controlled by the improved triple action, there are two Needles which can be started or stopped, or returned together or separately. Invaluable for timing matches	950
Another useful improvement on the Chronograph is the addition of a Minute-recorder. A small minute-hand is started, stopped, and returned on a dial of its own by the same actions which operate on the centre seconds-hand, highest quality	650
Silver keyless Crystal-face Chronograph, centre seconds and minute-dial, indicating up to thirty, a high-class watch	195
Do. do. do. do. second quality	150

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD

BOMBAY AND POONA.

LUMINOUS PHOSPHORUS.

Important to Invalids!

H. & T. KIRBY & CO.'S PREPARATIONS possess the vitalizing and energizing properties of this Drug in a state of great activity. The Phosphorus being retained in them unoxidised, it is quickly assimilated and, if taken daily with food, supplies the brain and spinal cord with its proper Pabulum.

In this form it is powerfully remedial, effecting cures in apparently hopeless cases, after all other medicines had failed, particularly in LOSS OF NERVE POWER, as manifested by INCAPACITY FOR WORK, WANT OF ENERGY, LOWNESS OF SPIRITS, NEURALGIA, MENTAL DEPRESSION, MELANCHOLIA, FEEBLE DIGESTION AND CIRCULATION, COLD EXTREMITIES, WEAK HEART, LOSS OF PHYSICAL VIGOUR, AND NERVOUS DEBILITY. For these and all other conditions indicating defective nutrition or exhaustion of the nervous centres, whether arising from overwork, the effect of climate or excess, Medical authorities all agree that PHOSPHORUS is the most effectual remedy.

The following preparations, of which we are the ORIGINAL Makers, are thoroughly reliable. They may be obtained from our appointed Agents (see below), in Bottles, 3s., 5s. and 10s. each (English money), the 10s. Bottle containing sufficient for a course of three weeks. Two 10s. Bottles may be obtained direct from the makers' laboratory, carriage paid to any post town in India or Australia, by remitting Post Office Order for 21s.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 5), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.
Dr. KIRBY says: "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs, increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria*.

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia, Sciatica*, and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power*, following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerful restorative influence over the whole constitution.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.
For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.
This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.
This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*.
Formula No. 30 contains Iron, and as a tonic is most suitable for *feeble, anæmic* females.

For fuller particulars of other Combinations, Medical Men are invited to apply to the Agents for descriptive pamphlet, supplied free of charge.

AGENTS:—CALCUTTA—Naylor, Son, Grimes & Co.; BOMBAY and POONA—Treacher & Co., Limited; BOMBAY—Cooper, Madon & Co., Limited; ALAHABAD—Lyell & Co.; MADRAS—E. W. Smith & Co.

H. & T. KIRBY & CO., Limited, 14, Newman Street, London, W.

NOTICE.

SALE OF HARDAS.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the MYRABOLAN or Harda collection of the Foresta for 1889-90. The estimated quantity for the season is as follows:—

BELGAUM COLLECTORATE.

Khanapur Taluka 3,500
Belgaum do. 1,700

Total 5,200 Khandis of 560 lbs. each.

KANARA COLLECTORATE.

N. D. of Kanara 2,100
S. D. of Kanara 2,100
C. D. of Kanara 300

Total 4,500 Khandis of 560 lbs. each.

Tenders to be written in ENGLISH should reach the Undersigned by the 10th October 1889 at latest.
For farther particulars apply to the Undersigned

J. L. L. MACGREGOR,
Conservator of Forests, S. C.
Belgaum, 7th September 1889

INDIAN SQUARE.

THE INDIAN SQUARE is a Grand Sympathetic Square Pianoforte bearing our name, manufactured by an eminent German Firm, Full Compass Solid Metal Frame, Mahogany or Ebonized Case, new Check Repeater Action, Brass-bound at the four outer corners. Very full-toned and powerful. Cash Rs. 700.

Twelve Monthly Hire Payments of Rs. 65 each.
Twenty-four Monthly Hire Payments of Rs. 34-8 each.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY ANDPOONA.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1889.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1889 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office

Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.
Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay.
Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

REGENT PARK CANINE SURGERY.

Patronised by Royalty, June 18, 1879.
Oct. 25, 1879, His Highness the Khan of Kelat.

MR. SPENCE, for convenience of residents in India, to avoid delay in answering letters quotes the following prices:—

BLOODHOUNDS	£25 each.
DEERHOUNDS	£20 "
MASTIFFS	£20 "
BOARHOUNDS	£20 "
BULL DOGS	£20 "
BULL TERRIERS	£10 "
FOX TERRIERS	£10 "
IRISH TERRIERS	£10 "
WELL-BROKEN POINTERS, SETTERS, AND RETRIEVERS	£20 "
WELL-BROKEN SPANIELS	£10 "

Apply
MR. CHAS. BELL SPENCE, M.R.C.V.S.,
38, Lanark Villas, Maida Vale, London.

TRADE "SANITAS" MARK

DISINFECTANTS

(FLUIDS, POWDERS, SOAPS),

NON-POISONOUS, PLEASANT AND BEST

Used by more than 1,000 Boards of Health and Hospitals.
Gold Medals, Calcutta 1883-84, Paris 1885, Antwerp 1886.
PAMPHLET FOR USE IN INDIA ON APPLICATON
"Valuable Antiseptic and Disinfectant."—*Times*
"Safe, pleasant and useful."—*Lancet*.
Of all Chemists and Stores throughout India.

THE "SANITAS" COMPANY, Limited,
CONTRACTORS TO H. M.'s ADMIRALTY,
Letchford's Buildings, Bethnal Green, London.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling wate or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labels thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.

ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B41 PILLS

warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary, Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional) Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones. Of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of testimonials.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
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BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

Amoy.	Hankow.	Penang.
Bankok.	Hiogo.	Saigon.
Batavia.	Hollo.	San Francisco
Bombay.	Lyons.	Singapore.
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Foochow.	New York.	Yokohama.
Peking	Hamburg	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. on daily balances.
On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent.
Terms for shorter periods on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Acting Agent.
Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—32, Threadneedle Street, London.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £383,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £165,250
RESERVE FUND £120,000

LONDON BANKERS.

BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits—
For 12 months, at 5 per cent. per annum, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

HIGH CLASS.

COGNAC BRANDY.

AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.

LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per doz. Rs. a.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	48 0
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice	36 0
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	34 0
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	30 0
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old Pale	26 0

ORDINARY PEG BRANDY.

ALEXANDRE & Co.'s ELEPHANT BRAND	21 0
JULES LENNOX & C.'s ANCHOR	20 0
LAGRANGE & Co.'s 3 COCKS	18 0

The above Prices are subject to 5 per cent discount for Cash.
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
APOLLO HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.

PRICE LIST OF WINES, &c., ON SALE

at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

	Per doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz pints.
CHAMPAGNE.		
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	Rs. 52 0	Rs. 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	" 62 0	" 64 0
Max Sutaine's Extra Dry	" 56 0	" 58 0
STILL HOCKS.		
From G. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE, Suppliers to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	" 16 0	" 19 0
Geisenheimer	" 17 0	" --
Nierstеiner	" 19 0	" --
Leibfrauenmilch	" 21 0	" 24 0
Steinwein	" 21 0	" --
Hochheimer Berg	" 25 0	" 28 0
Rudesheimer	" 25 0	" --
Marcobrunner	" 28 0	" 31 0
Johanisberger	" 35 0	" --
CLARETS.		
From Messrs. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Franda	Rs. --	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	" 14 0	" --
Medoc	" 10 8	" --
Les Canons	" 16 0	" 18 0
Chateau Grande Lebrun	" 18 0	" --
Chateau Leoville	" 19 0	" --
Chateau La Rose St. Estephe	" 21 0	" --
Chateau La Rose	" 28 0	" --
From MUNZER & FILS.		
Haut Canon	" 15 0	" --
Margaux Medoc	" 19 0	" --
From HENRY DAUSSE, BORDEAUX.		
St. Julien	qts. -- Rs. 15 0	" --
Margaux	" 20 0	" --
From FRANZ SCARVASY.		
Carlovitz	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
From Jos. DIETZL, BUDAPEST.		
Carlovitz	qts. 13 0	" --
	" 13 0	" --
Szamordin	" 21 0	" --
Ofner	" 21 0	" --
From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.		
St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
" Red Bar	" 12 0	" 14 0
Chateau Larose	" 20 0	" 22 0
Chateau Mouton	" 32 0	" 34 0
Haut Sauterne	" 29 0	" 31 0
BRANDY.		
E Sime & Co.'s	Rs. 19 0	" --
P Seithean and Fi.'s Brandy	" 20 0	" --
F Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	" 21 0	" --
A Doignon Fils & Co	" 28 0	" --
Cognac, gold labels, blue capsules	" 30 0	" --
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	" 35 0	" --
Charles Lervoire, very old Brandy	" 37 0	" --
BURGUNDY.		
From FORTIER PICARD, SEUR, BEAUNE.		
Macon (Old)	Rs. 23 0	----
Moulin-a-Vent	" 23 0	----
WHISKY.		
Cairn Dhu Blend Whisky	Rs. 18 0	-- --
Thistle Blend Whisky * *	" 21 8	-- --
" " " *	" 22 8	----
James Ainslie & Co.'s Old Blended Glenlivet Whisky	" 25 0	----
BEER.		
Bavarian Beer	Rs. 6 0	Rs. ----
Anton Dreher's Vienna Beer	" 6 0	" 4 0

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	All	13 pct.	955
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	All	10 do.	1,000
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	All	14 do.	940
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	All	6 do.	122
Hong. and Shanghai	60,000	3,125	...	17½ do.	219
National Bank	37,320	250	125	5 do.	165

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	1,100
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 20	450
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	700
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	265
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	410
Breul's Cawapore P.	0	20	200	Rs. 16	105
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	2	125	Rs. 20	145
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 265	415
East India Press Co.	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 130	1,100
English Press & Mfg.	400	259	...		230
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 0	1,475
French Press Co.	800	500	500	Rs. 80	505xd
Harvey & Sahapathy	450	500	500	Rs. 25	445
Khanagaum Cotton Press Co	240	450	All	Rs. 45	410
Manmar Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	Rs. 25	202½xd
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 0	55
Mofusil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 0	465
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,350	500	500	Rs. 50	545
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	87½
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	400
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)	508	500	509	Rs. 50	500
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	465
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1,150
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	50	Rs. 25	515
Volkart Press	605	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	6-0
KhamgaumManfg.Co	400		250		250nl.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COCK Ashdown	1,000 / 750	200	200	10 / p.ct	202 / 152
Badham Pile & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	140
Bapty Co., Ld.	625		185	Nil	60
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		00	0	6 p.c.	600
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c.	615
Bombay Ice Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	79
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	165	Rs.	3,525
Do. (3rd issue)	2,000	62	375	Rs.	885
Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	p.c.	106
Clydesdale Dyeing Co.	1,000	100	...	...	300
Cooper, Madon Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs.	10
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	470n
Delhi and Northern India Flour	1,500	200	200	...	155
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	40
Indian Guaranteed Suretyship As.	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25		4¼
Karrachee Lighterage	500	256	250	...	75
Kemp & Co., Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26	385
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	00	100	Rs. 10	75
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	13 p.c.	60
Napier Foundry	500	100	100	...	90nl
Oriental Government Security Life As.	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	210
Oriental Loan Asso.	5,000	20	20	8 p.a.	20
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1000	Rs. 20	630xd
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	Nil	65
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs.	99
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	...	9 p.c.	99
Southwell and Austin.	1,000	...	95	...	85
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,000	25	500	Rs. 5-8	10½
Treacher & Co., Ld.	1,305	500	100	Rs. 85	1,250
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100		Rs. 10	130
Western India Flour M. Mody & Co.	000	1	125	Nil.	35 / 48

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	875xd
Empire Fire	..	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	800
Indian Fire	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,900

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W.	1,308	1,00	1,000	..	1300
Albert Edward Mills		0	60	R	390
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.	9,345	100	100	Rs. 3	90
Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	...	300
Ahmedabad Ginning	700	1,00	1,00	..	–
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co.	4,800	125	125	..	..
Ambica S. & M. Co.	600	1,00	1,000	Rs. 25	..
Alliance Cotton Mfg.	1,800	1,00	1,00	Rs. 25	550
Bellary S. & W. Mill	871	500	500	Rs. 22½	545
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	600	500	500	Rs. 25	430
Bombay United S. & W. Co.	900	1,00	1,000	Rs. 25	720
Berar Manufacturing Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	Rs. 0	140
Central India S. & W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	4,500	500	500	Rs. 50	1,200
CityofBombay Mfg. Ld	700	1,00	1,00	Rs. 50	990
Colaba Land & Mill Ld	4,000	700	700	Rs. 25	700
Connaught Mills Ld.	840	0	50	Rs. 1	645
Cocrla S. & W. Ld.	1,300	1,000	1,00	Rs. 40	410
Dharamsey Ld.	1,60	5 00	Rs.	Rs. 25	1,020
Dhun Mills, Ld.	1,000	1,00	1,00	Rs. 50	1,020
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,415½	50	500	Rs. 25	600xd,
Framjee Petit S. and Mfg. Co., Ld.	250	1 00	1,00	Rs. 30	550
Gordon S. & Mfg. Co.	700	150	150	Rs. 20	1125
Guzerat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limite		1,00	1,000	..	
Gurzat S. & W. Co.	420	1,00	1,00	...	83
Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.	1,200	1,00	1,00	Rs. 35	790
Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld.	1,500	500	500	...	660
Hingnghat Mill Co.	700	575	500	Rs. 37	725
Hyderabad Deccan S.	700	1,00	1,00	Rs. 3	725
Indian Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,00	Rs. 50	950xd
Imperial Cotton Mills	1,360	500	5 0	Rs. 2	527½
Jamabed Mfg.	1,000	25	25	Rs. 1	305
James Greaves Mill	1,320	50	50	Rs. 2	660
Jaffer Ali S. & W. Co., Ld., Original	600	50	1		100
Increased	1,483	25	2	Rs. 1	
Jubilee Mfg. Co Ld.	..	900	1,000	–	775
Jewraj Balloo S. & W.	1,100	1,00	1,00	Rs. 45	930
Khandesh S. & W.	750	1,00	1,000	Rs. 40	600
Khatow Makanji S.	1,000	1,00	1,00	Rs. 40	600xd
Lukhmidas Khimjee	1,000	00	100	Rs. 50	990
Leopold S. Bleaching	3,500	0	100	Rs. 5	149
Madras United S.	600½		1,000	Rs. 100	1,90 ex
Mahalxmi S. & W.	850	1,00	1,000	Rs. 25	500
Maharaja Mysore S.	4,500	100	100	Rs. 7	105
Mazagon S. & Mfg.	5,000	250	250	Rs. 5	122½
Morarjee Goculdas S.	1,200	1,00	1,000	Rs. 75	1,650
Manockjee Petit Mfg.	4,050	1,00	1,000	Rs. 50	1130
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning and Mfg.	1,300	10	100		10
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,0	1,000	Rs. 25	675
National S. & W. Co	600	1,00	1,000	...	250
Oriental S. & W. Co.,	5,720		625	Rs. 10	385
People of India S.	1,000	50	250	Rs.	105
Presidency Mills Co.,	743	1,00	1,000	Rs. 30	1,095
Prince of Wales S.	2,189		125	...	30
Queen S. & W. Co.,	799	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	760
Ripon Mfg. Co., Ld.	641	1,00	1,00	Rs. 50	1,040
asson S.& W.Co.,Ld.	1,500	1,00	1,000	25	1,599
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co. Ld.	1,716	50	500	...	450
Sholapore S.& W.Co		10	1,000	Rs. 60	1,380
Soonderdas S. & W	650	1,00	1,006	Rs. 35	410
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld.	2,400	250	252	Rs. 15	287½
Swadeshi Mills Co. Ld.	4,000	500	500	..	390
Star of India	1,000	1,00	1,000	Rs. 40	740xd
Victoria Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	0	1,000	Rs. 25	350
Veeramgaum S.& Mfg	800	500	500	..	..
Western India S.	1,200	1,000		Rs. 25	525

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 14-13-6
Carolas	,, 245
Mexican Dollars	,, 224
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 286
Bar Silver, 17½ be terness	,, 106-8
Gold Leaf	,, 23-7
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	,, 23-10
Australian Gold, 100 touch	,, 23-10-6
Lombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	,, 23-9
Pekin do.	,, 23-4

EXCHANGE.

	Terms.	Rate
London Banks	On demand	1s. 4 5-16d.
Do. do.	Telegraphic	1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. do.	3 Months' sight.	1s. 4 13-32d.
Do. do.	4 Do	do... 1s. 4 7-16d.
Do. do.	6 Do.	do... 1s. 4½d.
Do. Credit	3 Do	do... 1s. 4 17-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do	do... 1s. 4 21-32d.
Do. Documents.	3 Do	do... 1s. 4 9-16d.
Do. do.	6 Do	do... 1s. 4 11-16d.
Francs	3 Do	do... 74½
Do.	6 Do.	do... 175¾
Calcutta	At sight	100 1-16
Do.	60 days	do... 99½
Madras	At sight	100 1-16
Do.	30 days'	do... 99⅝
ilna	60 Do.	do... 221½

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 17th September, as compared with the statement of the 10th Sept. :—

LIABILITIES.	September 10. Rs.	A.	P.	September 17. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	58,0 ,000	0	0	58,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	2,77,09,177	7	5	2,70,85,692	10	11
Other Deposits, &c.	3,14,40,407	4	0	3,21,04,641	7	8
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,25.000	6	3	3,74,510	6	5
Sundries	10,91,447	3	9	11,25,323	12	6
	Rs. 8,63,66,032	5	5	8,67,90,168	5	6

ASSETS.	Rs	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	25,80,112	0	0	32,49,368	0	0
Other authorized Invtmts	91,23,145	6	0	83,22,611	15	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities	1,11,72,445	0	13	1,12,36 677	5	7
Credits on do.	87,94,458	14	9	88,38,472	11	4
Bills discounted &c.	2,40,25,645	10	0	2,46,47,732	15	1
Balances with other Banks	11,38,093	10	9	11,79,472	2	6
Bullion	16,714	13	7	14,082	11	2
Dead Stock	12,40,491	9	10	12,40,923	9	3
Stamps	9,946	6	0	9,543	1	0
Sundries	1,82,785	5	8	1,93,740	9	10
Cash at Head Office	98,42,836	10	11	5,89,34,631	0	9
Do. at Branches	1,33,31,348	12	10	2,78,57,537	4	9
	Rs. 8,63,66,032	5	5	8,67,90,168	5	6

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Hindostan Spinning and Weaving Company, 3-30 p.m.
Sports, St. Mary's College.
Polo, 5-15 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Persian Gulf, except for Gwadur, Jask, and Muscat, will close at Karachi at 4-30 p.m. on Thursday, 26th instant.

POLO.—The game to-day will be :—Stripes : Capt. Capel-Cure (capt.), Capt. Tufnell, Mr. Summer, and Mr. Graham.—White : Mr. Barton (capt.), Mr. Cobbold, Mr. Steel, Capt. Baxter, and Capt. Bishop.

THEFT AT MARINE LINES.—Colonel Pemberton, of the Marine Battalion, reports the theft of a clock valued at Rs. 10 from the regimental school-room in the Marine Battalion Lines on Saturday last.

THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.—Suckoo, a woman residing at Churniwady, reports the theft of three gold neck ornaments and two silver armlets, of the collective value of Rs. 280, from her box some time during the last eight days.

THEFT AT FRERE ROAD.—Mr. A. C. Kennedy, head clerk in the Marine Accountants Department, residing on the Frere Road, reports the theft of two silver spoons and four silver pepper casters, valued at Rs. 32, from his dining table on Saturday last.

THEFT AT FERGUSSON ROAD.—Shaik Hoosein Mohideen, a mill hand residing in a chawl on the Fergusson Road, reports the theft of gold and silver ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 370, from a box in his room some time between the morning of the 19th and the 22nd instant.

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED IN A TANK.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at Girgaum Road respecting the death of Shaik Hoosein Mahomed Futtally, a hack victoria driver, aged 26 years. On Sunday, whilst bathing in a tank at Nana Sunkersett's Wady, he got beyond his depth and was drowned before any assistance could be rendered him. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.

A PICKPOCKET SENT TO JAIL.—Abba Ebrahim, an old jail bird, was placed before Mr Hamilton yesterday on a charge of stealing a purse containing fourteen annas from the pocket of a Hindoo from Poona. The accused was observed picking the pocket in Abdool Raymon Street by a man who gave chase and arrested him. On pleading guilty to the charge, the Magistrate sentenced him to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

A VAGRANT.—A man named E. Evans was placed before Mr. Hamilton by Inspector Stanford yesterday as he had no means of subsistence. In answer to the Magistrate Evans said that he had arrived in Bombay from Calcutta about a fortnight ago and had been stopping at the Sailors' and Soldiers' Home, Colaba Causeway. He said that he had found a ring that was not his, and so he had been sent away from there. The Magistrate ordered him to be sent to the Government Work-house.

THE BOMBAY ANIMALS HOSPITAL.—On the 1st of August last there were 109 bullocks, 46 horses, and 1 dog at the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for animals at Parel. During the month of August 102 bullocks, 32 horses, and 12 dogs were admitted, and during the same month 105 bullocks, 33 horses, and 4 dogs were discharged from the hospital. 4 cases among bullocks, 2 cases among horses, and 7 cases among dogs proved fatal during the past month.

THEFT OF A HEN.—Casiram Rama was the possessor of an only hen which he kept in a basket. Poshi Ragoo, while walking past Casiram's house yesterday morning at 5 o'clock heard the hen in the basket, and taking out the fowl put it under his arm and walked away. But unfortunately for Poshi he had been seen by a policeman and was arrested. He was placed before Mr. Hamilton yesterday and pleaded guilty to the charge. As he was an old offender he was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

FOUND DROWNED AT COLABA.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at Lower Colaba respecting the death of a woman named Kondee, aged 20 years. Deceased was subject to fits by which she was attacked every eight or ten days. At 4-30 yesterday morning she went with a lota of water to the bunder, but did not return home. On a search being made the body of the deceased was found in the Gun Carriage basin at Colaba. The verdict was that the death of Kondee was caused by her having been accidentally drowned in the sea.

A SHOP LIFTER.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court Govind Babajee, against whom there appeared one previous conviction, was charged by Inspector George before Mr. P. Ryan with stealing two cotton dhoturs, valued at Re. 1, from the shop of Hajee Ebrahim Hajee Hoosein at the Null Bazaar on Sunday evening last. The accused was caught in the act by a policeman. Govind Babajee on pleading guilty to the charge, and also admitting his previous conviction, was sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

DR. BLANEY'S CHARITY.—Several native papers have written in warm approval of the liberal gift of Dr. Blaney to the Parsi poor. They extol the sympathy which Dr. Blaney has always evinced for all classes of natives, and exhort well-to-do Parsis to imitate the good example set to them by a European gentleman. Mr. Eduji Dosabhoy, who distributed the money on behalf of the Coroner, has published in a vernacular journal a vivid account of the cases of want and misfortune which he met with in the course of his inquiries; and it is pointed out that when Parsis go far afield to perform deeds of charity, they should not be totally unmindful of the wants of their own kith and kin nearer home. The *Parsi Critic* says that the first Parsi Baronet used to give very liberally to his poor co-religionists on the occasion of the New Year, that Dr. Blaney has done well in doing likewise, and thus teaching the Parsis themselves as to what they should do for their own poor.

ACCIDENT TO A TIGRESS.—A tigress fell into a well last week in the jungles of Machwa, near Satara. The police on receipt of the information went at once to well and destroyed her by bullets from their guns. The male tiger is said to have become very fierce at the loss of his consort, and is now madly roaming about the jungles refusing to be comforted.—*Deccan Herald.*

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Sept. 24.—Poona Races.
Hindustan S. and W. Company.
University Senate.
Sports, St. Mary's College.
25.—Municipal Standing Committee.
New Pachora Manufacturing Company.
Sports, St. Mary's College.
26.—Poona Races.
Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Company.
Hyderabad Spinning & Weaving Company.
27.—Akola Manufacturing Company.
28.—Poona Races.
Presidency Mills Company.
Bombay Sorosis Club.
Mofussil Company.
30.—Justices' Election of a Councillor.
Municipal Corporation.
Indian Cotton Company.
Oct. 2.—Municipal Standing Committee.
Volkart's United Press Company.
3.—Ex... il.
7.—Sale of l... Mills, Chinchpoogly
8.—Philharmonic Society's Concert, Town Hall

REPORT FROM BLACKBURN.

"WILLIAM HENRY HOLDEN, 26, Whalley Old-road, Blackburn, has since 1872, at frequent intervals, been subjected to indescribable suffering, owing to terrific attacks of intense pain and swelling in his feet. His agony at such times almost drove him frantic. Everything that was recommended for the ailment was used, but all the remedies applied proved futile. Mr. Holden hearing how the life of Mr. Wm. Buchanan, one of the Cunard Steamship Company's engineers, had been saved by St. Jacobs Oil, after he had given up by the Liverpool doctors to die, and had been at times deprived of his reason by suffering, resolved to induce his son to try this Oil, and procured a bottle from Jackson and Co., chemists. To his utter amazement the excruciating pain and terrible swelling left after only a few applications, and the young man is now free from his sufferings. The change brought about by this bottle of St. Jacobs Oil is simply wonderful, remarked Mr. Holden, and I gladly say that it has done more for my son in a single minute, than all the remedies we had used before had accomplished in fourteen years."

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

CONTRACT FOR SALE OF COAL.

FERDINAND FISCHER *vs.* EBRAHIM LUTIFF.

THE plaintiff and defendant are merchants carrying on business in Bombay. The former claimed in this suit from the latter the sum of Rs. 3,114 by reason of defendant failing to take delivery of certain coals which he had contracted for. Mr. Jardine and Mr. Dinshah Daver, instructed by Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, appeared for the plaintiff. The defendant appeared in person.

The plaintiff's case was that by a contract, dated 4th January, 1889, the defendant agreed to purchase from the plaintiff a quantity of coal ex steamships Maple and Broach, amounting to 1,500 tons, of the description known as Bothal's West Hartley, to be delivered on the bunder at Rs. 21-8 per ton upon the terms and conditions mentioned in the contract, defendant took delivery of 1,C25 tons at different times, and paid sums of money amounting in all to Rs. 23,110-15-3; but failed to take delivery of the remaining 475 tons. The plaintiff, on the 13th May, 1889, had the balance of the coals sold by Messrs. Crawford and Company at the rate of Rs. 16-4 per ton at the risk and on account of the defendant; and he now sued for the deficiency.

The defendant admitted that he agreed to purchase 1,500 tons of coal of the description mentioned, but stated that the printed condition in the contract as to risk of fire on the bunder being on the buyer (which was not struck out of the contract merely through inadvertence) had become vitiated by reason of the plaintiff having insured the coal purchased against fire in his own name, and received the charges of such insurance from the defendant. The latter took delivery of 1,025 tons of the coal so purchased, but he said he rightly refused to take delivery of the remaining 475 tons, because it had caught fire several times at the bunder, and had, therefore, been thoroughly smoked, had lost its natural strength and value, and was not at the time it was offered for delivery in its proper state. Even if the plaintiff had rightly made the alleged sale of the remaining coal, the charges made were greatly in excess of those provided or authorised by the contract or by the custom of the trade. The rate of interest was in excess of the contract rate, and the ground-rent charged was not only for the quantity of coal remaining to be delivered to the defendant, but in respect of the whole stock of the plaintiff's coal at the bunder, which was far in excess of the whole quantity the defendant purchased. The watching charges were not provided by the contract and were excessive. The defendant submitted that if proper accounts were taken between the plaintiff and him, nothing would be found due to the plaintiff, but on the contrary a balance would be found due to him.

His Lordship, at the end of the hearing, said the interest and watching charges were all right; and the only thing he could not allow was the insurance, which the plaintiff's counsel had given up. A decree was given for the plaintiff for Rs. 2,832, with interest and costs.

CONTRACTS FOR SALE OF SEED AND WHEAT.

RALLI BROTHERS *vs.* COOVERJEE COWASJEE JUSSAWALLA.

The plaintiffs' claim was for the aggregate sum of Rs. 2,734-6 by way of compensation for damages incurred by the plaintiff by reason of the defendants' breach of three contracts. Mr. Jardine and Mr. Chitty instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the plaintiffs. The defendant appeared in person.

The plaintiffs stated that by a contract, dated the 6th August, 1888, the defendant agreed to sell to them 50 tons of white poppyseed, at the rate of Rs. 6-10-6 per cwt., to be delivered in April and May 1889. By a contract, dated 18th May, 1889, the plaintiffs agreed to resell the goods to defendant at the rate of Rs. 7-14 per cwt. on condition that the difference between the two prices should be paid at once by the defendant. The latter failed to pay the difference at once, and consequently the plaintiffs treated the settlement or resale as at an end, and gave notice to defendant, and in due time demanded delivery of the goods under the first contract, but the defendant failed to deliver them, whereby the plaintiffs sustained damages to the extent of Rs. 1,843-12. By a contract, dated 7th August, 1888, the defendant agreed to sell the plaintiffs 100 tons Delhi White Club wheat at the rate of Rs. 4-6-6 per cwt., to be delivered from May to 15th June 1889. By two contracts, dated respectively 12th September 1888 and 11th April 1889, the plaintiffs resold the wheat to defendant as regarded 50 tons at the rate of Rs 4-14-3 per cwt. and as regarded the remaining 50 tons at the rate of Rs 4-8-6 per cwt. The plaintiffs claimed the difference between the prices, namely, Rs. 609-6. By a contract, dated 16th May 1889, defendant agreed to sell to plaintiff 50 tons of Bombay Brown Linseed at Rs. 6-11-6 per cwt., to be delivered in May 1889, and by another contract plaintiff agreed to resell this goods to the defendant, on the condition that the difference in price should be paid at once by the defendant. He having failed to pay it, the plaintiff treated the settlement as at an end. They sustained damages to the extent of Rs. 281-4. They, therefore, claimed compensation for damages to the extent of Rs. 2,734-6 with interest and cost.

The defendant disputed the items of the plaintiffs' claim. He admitted that he did not pay at once the difference in the rates mentioned, but submitted that such non-payment on his part did not entitle the plaintiffs to treat the contracts as at an end or to charge the difference between the original contract rates and the rates of the day. He offered to pay the proper amounts of difference, and submitted that the suit had been wholly unnecessary, and ought to be dismissed with costs.

Evidence in the case was called during the day,

SEPTEMBER 24.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

For hearing on exception to Commissioner's report.

164-76—Little, S F. and N—William Loudon vs Khatao Raoji and others.—L, S. F. and N.; P. G. and S. and B and H. Part heard.

Long Causes.

382-88—Hore, C and B—Narbudabai and another vs Tejbai—Takurdas, D and C. Part heard.

285-89—Ardesir, H and D—Amirchund Panalal vs Ganeshmal Sobhagmul—Pestonji and R.

For examination of witnesses.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1882, and in the matter of the Oriental Oil and Flour Manufacturing Co., Ld., Vussonji Khimji and another, petitioners.—Jefferson, B., D. and K.

Long Cause.

134-89—Tyabji and D—Dhurrumchund Oodeychund vs. Goolamhoosein Soomar and another—Thakurdas, D. and C. and in person.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

Suits hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

424-89—Balkrishna and D—Chandmal Hamirmal and others vs Davelal Amarsing and another.

430-89—Payne, G and S—Nathu Kerra and others vs Thucker Jumnadas Vussonji Purshotum—Hore, C and B.

433-89—T A Bland—William Watson vs G E Walter.

442-89—Craigie, L and O—S A Ralli and others vs Beharilal Suntlal.

445-89—In person Hakma Manji and another vs Haji Aboo Allarakhia—Hore, C and B.

452-89—Macfarlane, E and H—Ganeshlal Aibelsing and another vs Saligram Chaggumal and another—Tyabji and D.

462-89—In person—Ismalji Shaikbhoy vs Abdool Hussin Jewabhoy.

471-89—In person—Jaetha Bhima and others vs Thucker Jamnadas Vussonji Purshotum.

492-89—Craigie, L and O—Dadabhoy Pestonji Master vs Cooper Madon and Co—Jefferson, B, D and K.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Defended New Long Causes.

338-89.—Chalk, W and S—Gunputrao Rowji Senjit and others vs Dossabhoy Edulji—Balkrishna and D.—To be mentioned.

341-89—Ardesir, H and D—Nusserwanji Muncherji Kavasmaneckna vs Edulji Byramji Dasai—Macfarlane, E and H. Part heard.

180-89—Jefferson, B, D and K—Khimji Bodam vs. Cursetji Bezonji Dustoor and another—Macfarlane, E and H.

307-89—A F Turner—Bomonji Cursetji Bhandoopwala vs. Dadabhoy Cursetji Bhandoopwala and others.

343-89—Payne, G and S—Walla Punna and others vs Gopinath Sadashivji—Little, S, F and N.

359-89—In person—Jetha Bhima and others vs Narayen Luximon and another—Hore, C and B

360-89—Jefferson, B, D and K—Moosa Haji Hussan and others vs Sidy Faray—In person.

361-89—Roughton and B—Asiatbai vs Haji Essa Haji Tyeb and others—Nanu and H.

378-89—Roughton and B—R Donald Avers and others vs Clara Avers and another—M H Khan.

379-89—Payne, G and S—R P Nixon and others vs Jeharmul Buldeo and another—Burder and B.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s.s. Europa, 1,433 tons, Captain R. Jones, sails to-day for Dunkirk with a general cargo and Mr. A. Scott and Mrs. Scott and son, cabin passengers on board.

THE British s s Lord Londonderry, 1,565 tons, Captain Wm Arthur, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Cardiff with a cargo of 3,834 tons of coal. The vessel is consigned to the P and O Company.

THE B I S N Co's s s Busheer, 539 tons, Captain G F Simpson, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Marmagao with a general cargo and 9 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s s Patna, 1,148 tons, Captain F Icely, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee and the Persian Gulf with a general cargo and Mr. Lalle, cabin passenger, for Kurrachee, and 31 deck passengers.

THE Clan Line s s Clan Munroe, 1,436 tons, Captain H Wilson, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Liverpool with Mr T Ho nookt and Mr W Whittaker, cabin passengers, and the following cargo:—1,600 cases dynamite, 200 cases blasting gelatine, 200 cases geli gnite and 25 cases detinators for Messrs Ewart, Latham and Co; 812 cases dynamite, and 34 cases det onators for Messrs Walsh, Lovett and Co.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—SEPTEMBER 23.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds. No.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Oriental	2711	Stewart	1	P. & O. Co.
,, Britannia	1991	Mitchell	2	W. & A Graham & Co
,, Singapore	2432	Paredi	3	F. Bozzoni.
,, Malwa	1691	Browa	5	P. & O. Co.
,, Amphitrite	2485	Nicolic	7	A. H. Lloyds & Co.
Busheer	539	Simpson	9	M. Mackenzie & Co.
,, Europa	1432	Jones	12	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Eden Hall	2226	Jones	13	E. Bates & Co.
,, Kilwa	993	Shepherd	15	M. Mackenzie & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

S.S. Ebro	1591	Elliot	B. F. Muir & Co.
,, ,, Henzada	1340	Av ern	D. M. Mackenzie & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
23	Busheer (s)	Simpson	Marmagao, Sept 21.
	Clan Munroe (s)	Wilson	Liverpool, Aug 23.

DEPARTURE.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
23	Patna (s)	Icely	Kurrachee and Persian Gulf.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Lord Londonderry for Antwerp.
,, Lawada for Calcutta and Coast.
,, Ebro for Aden, Hull, &c.
,, Oriental for Aden, London, &c.
,, Busheer for Marmagao, &c.
The following vessel obtained port clearance yesterday :—
Steamer Europa, Jones, Dunkirk.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 22.

Donnelly, Lieut and Qr-Mr, Ms, 2nd Bn. Som. L I, off leave, from England.
Thornton, Col, Ms, R A, from privilege leave, from England.
Cadell, Surgn, Bl, 11th B I, from privilege leave, from England.
Even, Capt, Bo, 28th Bo. Pioneers, on leave, from Kirkee.
Elger, Lieut, Ms. Somerset L I, off leave, from England.
Imply, Major, Bl, R Sussex, off leave, from England.
Geddes, Surgn, Ms, M S, off leave, from England.
Martin, Surgn Major, Ms, I M S, off leave, from England.
Gordon, Lieut, Bl, R A, off leave, from England.
Copland, Lieut, Bl, 2nd Leicester Regt off leave, from England.
Dibben, Vety Surgn, Bl, A. V. D, off leave, from England.
Galloway, Col, Ms, 2nd Ms Lancers, from furlough, from England.
Renton, Capt, Bl, 17th Lancers, on sick leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 20.

Rogers, Brgde Genl, C B, Bl, Dist Staff, to England.

SEPTEMBER 21.

Anderson, Surgn, Bo I. M. S., on duty, to Neemuch.

SEPTEMBER 22.

Thornton, Col, Ms, R A, from privilege, to Rangoon.
Cadell, Surgn, Bl, I M S, from privilege leave, to Fyzabad.

SEPTEMBER 23.

Donnelly, Lieut and Qr-Mr, Ms, 2nd

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"CEYLON TEA" as used at the Byculla Club, Bombay Club, Yacht Club, and Poona Club. Sample tins, containing 4lbs, obtainable at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co.

FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE.—This delicious Tea from COL. HAWE'S TEA ESTATE possess exquisitely delicate flavour, Re. 1-12 per lb. Liberal Discount to Messes and Traders.—MORTON MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

GLUTEN and JAMBOOL BISCUITS, the new CURE for DIABETES, Rs. 2 per lb.—PEARSE, 7, Church Gate Street.

TO BE SOLD at Mr. Munro's Bona-fide Auction Sale, at Tank Bunder, on the 25th instant, artistic Furniture, built by owner, Bay Arab Horse, new double-seated circular front Brougham, Office Shigram, a fine Wagonette for one horse or pair, &c.

BAGS, BAGS, BAGS.—Ladies' and Gent's Hand Bags, Lawyers' Bags, Office Bags, Plush Bags. All of New Novelties, Cheapest House.—SHROFF BROTHERS, Hornby Row, Fort, and East Street, Poona.

MESSRS. SHERIFF, SON and Co. will sell THIS DAY, at Frere Road, behind the European General Hospital, the Houshold Furniture and Fittings belonging to S. GREGOR, Esq., proceeding to the Punjab. The property is on view.

FOR CHOLERA and DIARRHŒA, the best, cheapest, and most reliable remedy is MOTIVALA'S DIARRHŒA DROPS. Price 4 and 8 annas per phial. For certificates of cures effected in different parts of India, see handbills, which can be had of S. B. MOTIVALA, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

FRESH DAILY GROUND Best MOCHA and CEYLON COFFEE, Re. 1 per lb.—BULL & Co., General Merchants, No. 1, Sirdars' Mansions, Apollo Bunder.

SUPERIOR JAVA CIGARS, No. 1 Rs. 3, and No. 2 Rs. 2-12 per 100. These Cigars are expressly prepared for us of the finest selected and well-matured Java Tobacco only, and all lovers of Java Cigars should give them a trial.—DANTRA & Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

EVERY now and then people complain about their Domestic Servants and Office Clerks, &c., so tell them to apply sharp to MORRISON & Co.'s Registry Office, Apollo House, Marine Street.

A LADY having studied in Paris and London, wishes to give LESSONS in French and Singing. For terms, address BONZOUR, care of this paper.

TO LET—A partly FURNISHED BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill. Rent Rs. 135. Apply to "W. W. W.," care of this paper.

TO BE LET,—Two large and commodious GODOWNS at No. 50, 52 Tamarind Lane, Fort, lately in the occupation of James Greaves and Co. For rent, &c., apply to Mr. S. H. BOTTLEWALLA, No. 1, Bora Bazar, Fort.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, Bombay. Terms per diem, Rs. 4. Breakfast and Tiffin, Re. 1 each; Dinner, Rs. 2.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN—The most comfortable and central Hotel on the hill—will RE-OPEN on 3rd October next. Early applications addressed to PROPRIETORS, "POONA HOTEL," Poona, requested.

THE TASTE of the PUDDING lies in eating. Try "FOUNTAIN HOTEL," Mahableshwar. Reopens October. Airy rooms, good food, excellent view, facing west.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1889. Cloth bound. Rs. 5, postage, 4 annas.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents,

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months. Rs. 6 per month, in advance postage extra.

GRIFFIN'S SPARKLING ALE, as supplied to the B. I. S. N. Co. and other Companies. In splendid condition, just landed. Rs. 5-8 per doz.—Agents, PHIPSON and Co.

STERLING SILVER WATCH CHAINS for Ladies and Gentlemen, with Bar and Swivel complete, from Rs. 7 each.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

JUST RECEIVED, a choice selection of LADIES' SATIN SHOES in various Colors and the New Brown Russia Shoe for evening wear.—BADHAM PILE & Co., Ld.

AMMUNITION for the AIR-GUNS. No. 2 1,000 Bullets Rs. 3, Darts 1 dozen Re. 1-8; No. 1, 500 Bullets Rs. 3, Darts 1 dozen Rs. 3; Springs replaced Rs. 4. STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A pair of coupled Horizontal High-pressure Condensing ENGINES, Makers, Hick, Hargreaves and Co. Also Four Lancashire Steam Boilers, All in good order and can be seen at full work at the Goosery Cotton Mills, Calcutta.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVUS DEBILITY LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 249 High Holborn, LONDON.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done

WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,

BANKERS, ARMY & CIVIL AGENTS.

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REMITTANCES made by Draft or Telegram at the best rate of the day, the arrangements for TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES being very complete.

BILLS, DRAFTS, CHEQUES, BANK NOTES, &c. cashed, or sent for collection.

PAY, PENSIONS and ANNUITIES collected.

CURRENT BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum.

INTEREST allowed on FIXED DEPOSITS at rates to ascertained on application.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on APPROVED Securities.

STOCKS, SHARES, &c., bought and sold, and Investments made on the Stock Exchange.

PASSAGES booked free of charge.

BAGGAGE shipped or stored.

ARRIVAL TELEGRAMS arranged.

GENERAL and PERSONAL AGENCY conducted.

AGENTS for the STANDARD LIFE and ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICES.

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

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Complete and easy reference.

Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.

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With the Solutions of the Questions set in the Bombay Previous Examination Papers. 1876—1888.

BY

S. N. KOYAJI, B.A.

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CLEARANCE OF BEST PLATED WARE AND CUTLERY.

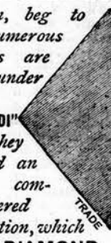
WE are offering a splendid Stock of all kinds of Plated Ware and Cutlery, consisting of Knives, Forks, Spoons, Cruet Stands, etc., etc., at greatly reduced prices.

JOHN ROBERTS AND CO., Ld.,

18, MARINE STREET.

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT.

The APOLLINARIS CO., LIMITED, London, beg to announce that, as numerous Waters are offered to the public under which the word "HUNYADI" forms part, they have now adopted an additional Label, comprising their Registered Trade Mark of selection, which consists of a RED DIAMOND.



This Label will henceforth serve to distinguish the HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER SOLD BY THE COMPANY from all other Aperient Waters.

DEMAND THE DIAMOND MARK,

and insist upon receiving the HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER of the APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LIMITED, London.

Of all Druggists and Mineral Water Dealers.

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SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S

ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Inferior instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs. Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.

Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.

THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE Cash Rs. 720.

Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.

Or 24 do. do. „ 36.

The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash Rs. 780.

Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.

Or 24 do. do. „ 39.

Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Stations, Bombay or Poona

Address: MARCKS & Co., Limited,

Sole Agents for the Pianofortes of Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE.

AUTHORISED.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

THE RATE of INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one year is to-day INCREASED from 4½ per cent. per annum to 5 per cent. per annum.

By order of the Court of Directors,

J. C. BERGENDAHL, Agent.

Bombay, 1st June 1889.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and all other lines of Steamers FREE OF COMMISSION. BERTHS selected and the best available accommodation secured. A PAMPHLET containing full information and GRINDLAY'S HAND BOOK sent free upon application. BAGGAGE shipped AT A FIXED RATE, or warehoused if required. PASSENGERS met on arrival in England by Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., or their representatives. CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable by Correspondents throughout Europe. Bills granted on Messrs GRINDLAY & Co., London. SOVEREIGNS and BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES supplied at current rates.

OUTWARD PASSENGERS met on arrival and BAGGAGE cleared. SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES and approved CHEQUES on London cashed.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"

the universal opinion of everybody who has tried

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT" on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

*AGENTS WANTED.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO. No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE WITHOUT RESERVE.

SALE OF SURPLUS STORES, TIMBER, &c. AT THE BOMBAY SAW MILLS.

By order of the liquidators of the Bombay Saw Mills Co., Ld. (in liquidation), the undersigned will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m., on the mill premises at Tank Bunder, all the abovementioned stores, &c., consisting of tin panels, corks, iron pans, colour powder, linseed oil, turpentine, Manilla rope, Mangalore tiles, mortice furniture, blue gloss furniture, oak, ebony, amber, glass and brass finger plates, speed indicator, machine cutters, steam gauge, silver glasses, sets of castors', carpenters' and coopers' tools, cotton belting, circular and vertical saws, hand saws, emery wheels, brass rim locks, bradawls, gold and silver gilt screws, &c.

Timber—walnut wood, agerchund, hurdee, pynee, and tulginus logs, teak lots, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, September 24, 1889.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO. 41, MEADOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION of valuable and handsome French-polished household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, &c., at Colaba, opposite the Tramway Stables, and on the 2nd floor of the Methodist Chapel.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, on FRIDAY, the 27th instant, sale to commence at 1 p.m., as follows:—The whole of the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., belonging to Mr. A. EZRA, proceeding up-country.

Full particulars will be given hereafter, and the property is now on view.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., Auctioneers.

Bombay, September 24, 1889.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 23.

All the financial quotations usually wired from London by Reuter were the same on Saturday as on the previous evening; and the latest news to hand through the same channel regarding Cotton and other Produce was included in our report under Saturday evening's date. We have therefore now only to deal with our local markets.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay returns for the week ending on Saturday show the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Inc.	Rs.	6,47,054
„ „ Branches	Inc.	„	49,250
Other Deposits	Inc.	„	29,96,137
Government Securities	Inc.	„	24
Loans	Dec.	„	6,47,952
Bills Discounted	Dec.	„	8,43,831
Cash with other Banks	Dec.	„	91,828
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	„	53,28,379

It will be seen from the figures which we give above that the Bank's Cash Balance on Saturday afternoon showed the large increase of over 53¼ lakhs since the close of the previous week. There had been, it will be noticed, a large increase in private Deposits—some 30 lakhs—while the amount on Loans and Bills discounted had diminished considerably, so that the total falling off in trade requirements is represented in the Bank's statement by nearly 45 lakhs, the balance having been further swelled by a material increase in Government Deposits. Money in the open market continues in but moderate request, with no prospect of much increase in the trade demand in the immediate future, though we are now approaching the time when financial requirements in connection with the earliest growth of the new Cotton crop will begin to make themselves felt.

COTTON.—The inquiry from some exporting firms for arrival contracts in Cotton of the new crop which has been the principal feature in this market for some days past appears to have been satisfied for the moment, the only transaction on this line which we have heard of to-day being a few hundred bales of "Good" Bengals, for January delivery, at Rs. 177 per candy. On the other hand, there has been more demand for ready stuff, of which some 1,000 bales, consisting of Karanja, at Rs. 216; Westerns, at Rs. 213-13¼; and Bengals, at Rs. 182-208 per candy have changed hands, the market closing quiet, as it had ruled all day, with prices showing no quotable change.

About 4½ inches of rain fell at Cawnpore, and some 2¼ inches at Nagpore between the middle of last week and the date of the telegrams from the districts made known to-day. Nearly ¾ of an inch had also been registered at Bellary and Hubli; but over other parts of the Cotton area no rain to speak of had fallen; and in the Dhollera districts generally as well as at Dhulia, in the Oomra circle, more rain was needed, though in the former circle the plants were flourishing, the only place whence a cry for fine weather comes being Bellary, where the fall had been little short of the yearly average and nearly double the average to the end of this month. Reports from the Bengal circle are all satisfactory. The plants were in flower at Beawar; at Agra the bolls were ripening rapidly; at Delhi the plants were healthy; and arrivals were expected early at Cawnpore. From the Oomra circle also accounts are favourable. The plants were shedding bolls at Oomrawuttee; while at Khangaum the bolls were ripening rapidly, as they were also at Julgaum and Barsee (where a larger area has been sown with cotton this year), the only exception being that of Dhulia, above referred to. Sufficient rain had fallen in the backward Dharwar district of Hubli, and cotton sowing was making good progress. At Broach the crop was healthy.

WHEAT.—The improved demand for export, which has been noticeable in this market for the last few days, has now a good deal subsided, and we can only report a moderate business this evening, though the tone of the market keeps steady and prices are unaltered all round.

SEEDS.—In this market also there has been animation, and few transactions have transpired either in *Lin* or *Rape*; but at closing the feeling was still steady, and previous rates were maintained by dealers.

The receipts of produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,299	bales.
Wheat	3,890	cwt.
Linseed	2,867	„
Rapeseed	5,050	„
Poppyseed	769	„
Groundnuts	516	„
Castorseed	3,342	„

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady at about previous quotations; but there is little enquiry for tonnage in any position, and we have no fresh business to report this evening.

EXCHANGE opened with a firmer feeling this morning, and rates, though nominally unchanged, soon hardened to the extent of 1-32d. for Bank remittance, private Paper, however, remaining unchanged. Is. 4 9-16d. was done for a small amount of three months' sight Credits for forward delivery, but that quotation was afterwards for ready Bills only; and Is. 4 11-32d. is reported to have been done for some ready Wire Transfer. The market keeps strong in spite of easier money, as indicated by the Presidency Bank's return, and we quote at closing:—

Bank Bills on demand	Is. 4 11-32d. to ¾	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	Is. 4 5-16d. to 11-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	Is. 4 15-32d.	„
Credits do.	Is. 4 9-16d.	„
Francs do.	1-74¾.	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has not been affected to the extent which might have been expected by the large increase in the Cash Balance of the Bank of Bombay, and we cannot report an advance of more than 1-16d. in the cash rate for Fours, which closed at 98 9-16, the other Paper being unchanged at 102½ nominal.

SHARES.—This market has been closed to-day for a Parsee holiday.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 21st Sept., as compared with the statement of the 14th Sept. 1889:—

	Sept. 14.	Sept. 21.
LIABILITIES.	Rs.	Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	29,50,000	29,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	51,62,225	58,09,279
Do. do. at Branches	29,01,802	29,51,052
Other Deposits	2,19,37,801	2,79,33,938
Post Bills	7,049	7,049
Cash Credits, undrawn	7,07,086	8,11,134
Rs.	4,66,65,963	5,01,62,452
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	73,29,992	73,30,016
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper Bullion and Merchandise.	26,32,926	26,81,901
Loans on Security of do.	87,93,544	81,45,582
Current Accounts, overdrawn	4,256	5,347
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,47,83,410	1,39,39,597
Stamps, &c.	17,328	17,456
Dead Stock Rs. 6,08,724		
Amt. applied in reduction 2,85,000	3,23,724	3,23,724
Bullion		
Cash Balances with Correspondents	6,67,814	5,75,986
Cash and Currency Notes	1,21,12,979	1,74,41,838
Rs.	4,66,96,365	5,04,62,452

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 23rd Sept. 1889.

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission.* Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	23	7	3	...	22
Suez	23	5	25	2	28

* Difference in longitude allowed for.

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., 23rd Sept. 1889.

—	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	49	...	7
„ Kurrachee	...	11	...	4
„ Madras	...	55	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, SEPTEMBER 22.

10 p.m.	84·0

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 23.

6 a.m.	80·5
10 a.m.	82·7
2 p.m.	84·6
4 p.m.	84·9

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS

DEVLIN—At Sifabad, Hyderabad Deccan, the wife of J H Devlin, H. H. Nizam's Service, of a son.

GRINDAL—At Inglewood, Dalhousie, on the 9th instant, the wife of W Grindal, Irrigation Department, Punjab, of a daughter.

MACPHERSON—At Bushey, Herts, on the 23rd August, the wife of Surgeon W G Macpherson, Medical Staff, of a son.

RADFORD—At Poonamallee, on Friday, the 20th September, the wife of Staff Sergeant J T Radford, Madras Commissariat Department, of a son.

TIPPETS—On the 13th September, at Chenin Gooly, S Coorg, the wife of H Tippetts, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

FENWICK—ALLAN—At Kheri, Oudh, on the 17th September, by the Revd A C Pearson, MA, Garrison Chaplain of Lucknow, Wm Fenwick, Captain and Adjutant, 2nd Battalion the Leicestershire Regiment, to Minnie, eldest daughter of WG Allan, Forest Department, Oudh.

CAMPBELL—SLIPPER—On the 18th September, at St. Stephen's Church, Ootacamund, by the Rev W Scott, BA, Donald Campbell, Manager, Government Botanical Dept, Nilgiris, to Sarah Grace, only surviving daughter of the late William Edward Slipper, Sergt-Major, H M 105th L I, of Norwich, England.

SKINNER—JAMES—At St. Mark's Church, Bangalore, on the 17th September, by the Rev W G Barry, Frederick St. Duthus Skinner, Lieutenant, 2nd Royal Sussex Regiment, son of James Acheson Skinner, of Woodstock, Ontario, Canada, to Susie Senior, daughter of Fred J. James, of Bangalore.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1889.

THE officers of the Army Medical Department, especially the juniors who are serving in India, will be glad to learn that another and important stage in the consideration of their grievances has been reached. In their third report the Select Committee on Army Estimates expressed an opinion that the question of the pay of the Medical Services, Army and Navy, in all its ranks, the number of officers employed, and the periods of retirement required the immediate consideration of the Secretary of State for War. Mr. Stanhope lost no time in acting upon the Select Committee's recommendation. As Parliamentary head of the military bureau, Mr. Stanhope himself dealt with the number of medical officers in the service, but felt unable to dispose of the other matters without a more thorough investigation of the pros and cons than he could afford time personally to make. Accordingly, at an early period in the Session just concluded, he called to his aid a committee, and their report was presented to Parliament a few days before the prorogation. The Earl of Camperdown, one of the most active of the younger generation of Liberal Unionist peers, was chosen as chairman—a position for which his experience at the Admiralty in Mr. Gladstone's Ministry of 1880 qualified him. In every respect the Committee was what would be called a strong one. It might perhaps have been improved and strengthened by the addition of a member of the A.M.D. on the active list below the rank of Surgeon-General. The service was represented by Surgeon-General T. Graham Balfour; the civil branch of the medical profession by Dr. N. C. Macnamara, F.R.C.S.; the army by Major-General Sir William Crossman, M.P., and Lieutenant-Colonel E. T. D. Cotton, M.P.; the Navy by Rear-Admiral C. F. Hotham; the economists of the House of Commons by Mr. Bartley, M.P.; and the Treasury by Sir Herbert Maxwell, M.P., one of the junior Lords. The scope of the inquiry was not limited to the simple questions of pay and retirement raised by Lord Randolph Churchill's Committee. Lord Camperdown and his colleagues were invited by Mr. Stanhope to express an opinion regarding the status of medical officers as affected by the Royal Warrant of December 1886 practically abolishing relative rank, and also respecting the claim put forward with so much force by the Society of Apothecaries, that its Licentiates should be allowed to compete for commissions on the medical staff. Subsequently, as recently as June 21, Mr. Stanhope referred to Lord Camperdown's Committee another suggestion which had received the support of His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, viz., that, subject to the disallowance by the Secretary of State in any case where extension is considered disadvantageous, Surgeons-General should be permitted to continue in the service up to the age of 62 years, as is the case with Majors-General. The ground on which the proposal is approved by the Duke of Cambridge is that at present considerable difficulty is found in obtaining Surgeons-General who have three years to serve and so are eligible for appointments as Principal Medical Officers at large stations abroad without passing over Deputy Surgeons-General who are otherwise eligible for promotion. As appendices the Committee present us with a large number of documents, statistical, epistolary, and argumentative, which are for the most part important, but we should like to further test the conclusions arrived at by a study of the evidence given by the witnesses who were examined. Possibly this will be published later as a second volume. The points on which the testimony of experienced experts was given are so numerous and interesting that it would be a thousand pities not to put the evidence within reach of the public.

The result of the inquiry is perhaps not all that could be wished by any one, for on some of the principal points involved the Committee were not at all unanimous. The report itself is signed by all the eight members, but only two of them—Colonel Cotton and Sir H. Maxwell—agree with it in its entirety. Four "dissents" are recorded, the first by Mr. Bartley, the second by Surgeon-General Balfour, the third by Mr. Bartley in conjunction with Sir William Crossman and Admiral Hotham, and the fourth by the Chairman and Dr. Macnamara. Before noticing the points on which the Committee disagree, we will briefly refer to those on which they are all of the same mind. So far as the medical service of the Navy is concerned, they are in the happy position of reporting that there is no discontent, and there is nothing in the suggestions of the Committee that calls for remark beyond their recommendation that opportunities be afforded to naval officers as the needs of the service will allow of "improving themselves by professional and scientific study." With regard to the Army, the Committee unanimously think that the present rate of pay should not be interfered with, though Dr. W. G. Macpherson and the other officers on Indian Service, who have done so much to call attention to the practical grievances of the British medicos in this country, will be glad to learn that their claims are fully supported. The able note drawn up in 1886 by Dr. W. G. Macpherson at the request of his chief for submission to Lord Dufferin is printed in the appendix, and has evidently had considerable weight with the Committee. Writing specially on behalf of the juniors, Dr. Macpherson has no difficulty in showing that, as compared with combatant officers of similar rank and their brethren in the Indian Medical Service, the lot of the former is hard. Moreover, he establishes the fact that the conditions as to allowances, &c., on which he was induced to enter the army, are not observed if after a few months' service he should happen to be sent to India. Sir Thomas Crawford, Director-General of the Medical Staff at head-quarters, in his evidence, observed:—"I think it is a great pity to make these financial distinctions. The small financial saving to the Government of India is no compensation for the dissatisfaction which this distinction creates." The same view was expressed by every one of the witnesses, and the Committee were, therefore, obliged to come to the conclusion that, "so far as practicable, the regulations which obtain as regards pay and allowances at Home should extend to officers serving in India." They think that when a Royal Warrant is in preparation which will affect officers paid by the Government of India, the India Office should have an opportunity of considering the terms of the Warrant before it is issued. The Committee omit to say what is the amount of the "small financial saving" effected by the Indian Government under the present arrangement, and it would be as well if a calculation were made of the cost of remedying the undoubted hardships complained of. Other points on which the Committee agree are the fixing of 62 as the age at which Surgeons-General should be compulsorily retired, the adoption of some means by which the frequent changes of officers from one duty to another—a defect by no means confined, in this country at all events, to one department of the public service—should be obviated, the limitation of foreign service to five years, "unless in cases of emergency," the impolicy of conferring home appointments on retired officers; the desirability of offering without examination a certain number of vacancies to medical men who have been House Surgeons or Physicians at hospitals recognized by the General Medical Council; the dating of commissions from the time of entering the service and not from the time of quitting Netley; the admission of students possessing the diploma of the Society of Apothecaries as candidates for admission to the service; the examination for promotion from the rank of Surgeon to that of Surgeon-Major by a mixed Board of Examiners; the giving of preference in promotion to those officers distinguished by service or by original research; and the granting to medical officers, once in every seven years at least, three months' special leave to attend lectures or perform duty at large civil hospitals. The Committee further agree in recommending that greater facilities should be given to medical officers for obtaining diplomas and high degrees in medical schools or in the Universities during their service in the Army. With reference to the claim of the Apothecaries' Society to be put on the same footing as the Royal Colleges, it appears from the correspondence published that if it had rested with the Secretary of State for India, the concession would have been granted long ago. But the War Office and the Admiralty have hitherto been opposed to interference with existing regulations, though the Apothecaries' licence seems to secure the necessary qualifications. Mr. Stanhope is under a misapprehension in thinking that the proposed alterations would injuriously affect the character of candidates. Lord Cross does not seem to share his colleague's anxiety, for in a letter dated last February he hints that he will recognise for the Indian medical service the diplomas of the Apothecaries' Society, whatever the War Office and Admiralty may do.

THE Government of India have recently on more than one occasion shown the solicitude which they feel to prevent British soldiers from having any differences or misunderstandings with the villagers or the local authorities when they go out for a day or two's shooting. One very sensible precaution which has been taken is to forbid any party from taking the field unless at least one member of it has a colloquial knowledge of Hindustani. Some new rules have now been added to the Army Regulations under the head of Discipline, which provide for notices of the grant of shooting passes extending over three days being sent to the magistrate in every case, *i. e.*, whether or not the passes are granted to shoot in a district other than that in which the station to which the men belong is situated. Representations have been made that the rules, as they have hitherto stood, did not provide for any notice of the advent of a shooting party being sent to the military authorities of the district concerned, the consequence being that sometimes soldiers wander about in the hot weather away from good food and shelter to the detriment of their health; moreover, as was actually the case recently, a shooting party from a distance might arrive at a place where the close season having set in, the shooting of game is prohibited for the time being under the game laws of the district, and thus undergo inconvenience and fatigue to no purpose. It is now ordered that when shooting passes are granted to non-commissioned officers or men, a notice is to be sent to the magistrate of the district to which the men are about to proceed, stating the rank and names of the party, and as nearly as possible the part of the districts to which they are going. Care is to be taken that passes are only given for localities where shooting can properly be pursued. The time for which such shooting passes may be given is limited to fourteen days on each occasion. Officers granting passes are to take care that all rules regarding the close season of the district concerned are explained to the men, and in order to prevent men from proceeding to districts where sickness is prevalent due notice of the grant of passes will be made to the officer commanding the station concerned. Soldiers on furlough for shooting, who may proceed to districts where there are military stations, will be required to report themselves to the station staff officer on arrival at their destination, and they will be attached for rations and quarters to some corps at the station. The authorities, both civil and military, will thus be enabled to exercise a sufficient control over Thomas Atkins when he is engaged in shikar, to prevent any fracas with the ryots or any contravention of the forest and game laws.

THE annual report, the last, we anticipate, on the working of the Government experimental farm at Hyderabad, Sind, has been issued. The venture has failed, and is therefore no longer a Government institution. Mr. Trevor, acting Commissioner in Sind, in a concise note brings to a close an elaborate report on the non-success of the scheme. "The Superintendent's report," he observes, "does not present any features of particular interest, and as the farm has now ceased to be a Government institution, it would serve no good purpose either to dwell upon the errors of the past or to make suggestions for future improvements. It is sufficient to remark that the results of the working of the farm during the past year are very unsatisfactory and fully justify the Resolution of Government that it would be inexpedient to maintain the farm any longer as a Government institution. The farm has been taken over by the Hyderabad District Local Board from the 1st August 1889, by whom it will be maintained for the purpose of teaching, and spreading the cultivation of fruit trees, vegetables, and fodder crops. If this design is successfully carried out, it will greatly benefit the whole province; and if the management is judicious, the Local Board should derive considerable profit from the undertaking." Mr. Trevor's remarks could not have been much briefer, nor could they have implied much more.

THE Austro-Hungarian Agricultural Society has decided to hold an exhibition of articles connected with agriculture and the management of forests next year in Vienna; and we are desired by Mr. Stockinger, the local Consul-General for Austro-Hungary, to call the attention of our readers to the fact. The exhibition will be open from the 18th of May to the 31st of October. According to the official prospectus the following foreign articles will be admitted:—For agriculture and sylviculture and for the industries connected therewith; also for the production of fruit, wine, and hops; for the breeding of domestic fowls, of bees, silkworms, and dogs; for hunting, shooting, and fishing; various appliances for agriculture, such as artificial manure, artificial fodder; veterinary appliances and medicines, &c.; models, plans, and drawings; also statistical information referring to agricultural and sylvicultural improvements; architecture and engineering; models, plans, drawings, and statistical information referring to agricultural and sylvicultural instruction and experiments; also the literature bearing on these subjects; models, plans, drawings, and statistical information referring to the utilization of droppings and waste-stuff; models, plans, drawings, and statistical information referring to the food-supply of large cities.

FACTS subsequently elicited somewhat modify the original accounts of the Rohtak riots. The incident of the attempted assault upon the District Superintendent of Police appears to have been a fiction: and we are especially glad to learn that the man alleged to have been killed by the police volley has since been shown to have died from lathi wounds, received on the 7th in the riot. Of injuries inflicted by the police, only three men with bucksh-t wounds, none of them dangerous, and two with sword cuts have been found. It has been shown that the Hindus were entirely to blame in the matter. Every endeavour was made to prevent the two parties coming to blows, but the Hindus were bent on attacking the *taxias* at any risk.

THE report relating to the condition of the cotton crop in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh up to 31st August 1889 is as follows:—"The rains set in early throughout the Provinces and except in certain limited tracts in Rohilkhand continued normal. Rain has been generally very well distributed with sufficient intervals of fine weather for weeding. Total area estimated at 16 per cent. more than last year's, and probably fully up to average cotton area for last five years, namely, 1,600,000 acres. Condition reported at 88,100 representing a full average crop."

SENHOR M. A. DE LEM AS PIMENTAL, Abkari and Salt Commissioner of Damaun, has been appointed acting Governor of Diu.

SENHOR MEYRELLES DE CANTO CASTRO, the Consul of Portugal in Bombay, has been made Consul-General in British India.

THE inventor of the barrel used in the Martini-Henry Rifle—Captain Henry, of the Queen's Edinburgh Rifle Brigade—has just resigned his commission as quartermaster after thirty year's service in the Volunteers. Captain Henry is an Edinburgh gunmaker.

MR. F. FITOOLE, brother of the well-known actor, died on Monday, the 2nd inst. He had been ailing for some years, his illness which no doctors could cure, so weakening him that at last he possessed little or no strength at all. It is gratifying to know that, the pain leaving him, his last few hours on earth were characterised by ease and comparative comfort. Deceased, who lived at Peckham during his later years, was educated at the City of London School, on leaving which he entered upon the calling his father followed that of toastmaster. He was some years older than his brother, who by his decease loses the last of his close blood relations.

TALK about swords that double up like tin or snap like a carrot (says a naval correspondent)! What is that to big guns that refuse to go off at a critical moment because something has gone wrong. The Rodney was hot in action and was receiving a heavy fire, which in actual war time would have told badly on her armament. She is about to reply in kind, and the commanding voice of Lieutenant Graham is heard to give the order. "Fire right gun!" which is followed by more or less silence of expectancy by those around. Finding the gun does not go off the order is given "Fire left gun," with the same result; they have both missed fire. What is the reason is sought on all sides, until we hear the report made to the captain that the electric circuit is defective. This might cause a serious delay in real action.

THE Maybrick Committee having written to the Home Secretary stating that they intend to take steps to test the legality of the imprisonment of Mrs. Maybrick, and asking if the announcement which appeared in the newspapers of the 23rd ult. with reference to the case was authentic, have received a reply from the Home Office stating that the announcement

TELEGRAMS.

(CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.)

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

PARIS, SEPT. 22.

The elections are proceeding quietly, though the polling is brisk.

It is believed that the polling clerks have received official instructions to ignore votes tendered for General Boulanger.

BOULANGIST SUCCESSES.

PARIS, SEPT. 23.

Returns up to one o'clock yesterday show that the Conservatives have majorities in sixty-three constituencies; the Boulangists sixty-five and Government eighty-five in the second ballots.

PARIS, LATER.

General Boulanger leads in the Montmartre second ballot.

PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPT. 24.

H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor will come direct to Madras from the Bombay Presidency. His Royal Highness will stay for three days at Government House and then go on to Bangalore, Mysore, Madura, and Travancore *via* Quilon. On his return he will halt at Trichinopoly for four hours and then will go on to Guindy and stay there for three days before leaving for Calcutta by steamer.

THE OOTY RACES.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO MR. MACCARTIE.

Saturday was the last day of the Ooty races. The course was rather very slippery, the result of heavy rain. In the Pony Hurdle Race Mr. Maccartie, Collector of the Ooty district, a well known rider, was coming in winner on Captain Preston's pony, when the pony took off too short at the last hurdle, turned a somersault, and fell on Mr. Maccartie. He was pick ed up in an unconscious state, when it was discovered that one of his legs was broken in two places. It was feared also that he received concussion to the brain, besides injuries to the neck and shoulder. It is to be earnestly hoped that he will eventually recover.

LORD CONNEMARA'S TOUR.

H. E. the Governor left by steamer for Calcutta on Saturday.

THE HILL TEMPLE CASE.

To-day application was made to the High Court for bail for Mahunt Tirupati. After a long discussion, the Court allowed bail, the Mahunt personally in the sum of Rs. 20,000 and two sureties for Rs. 10,000 each, till the end of the preliminary enquiry or until further orders of the High Court.

THE COW-PRESERVATION MOVEMENT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AMBASAMUDRAM, SEPT. 22.

Sreeman Swamy delivered a lecture on the cattle protection movement at the Jubilee Reading Room. Mr. T. Varada Row, Head Assistant Collector, was voted to the chair amid loud cheers. The Swamy appealed to public sympathy, marshalling official facts, figures, and the testimony proving the deterioration and diminution of cattle, agricultural decay, and fall of Government revenue. Resolutions expressing sympathy and appointing a Standing Committee was unanimously passed.

Sreeman Swamy was repeatedly cheered.

THE COMING CONGRESS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DHULIA, SEPT. 23.

An open air crowded meeting of the inhabitants of Dhulia was held in the school compound last evening in connection with the Congress to be held in Bombay in December next. Rao Bahadur Govindrao Ramchandra Garud presided, and it was unanimously resolved to raise subscriptions here and in the district in aid of the Congress, and a subcommittee was appointed for the purpose. Messrs. Narayen Ramchandra Oak, Madhavrao Narayen Gadreker, and Waman Narayen Ranade addressed the meeting.

A CASE FOR INQUIRY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 23.

A Mr. Mackintosh, of Lucknow, who is stated to have been arrested there merely on the strength of a telegram from the District Superintendent of Police, Monghyr, to that of Lucknow, on a charge of cheating the Maharajah of Gidhour, moved the High Court to-day to send for the records of the proceedings against him from the Court of the Magistrate of Monghyr, and to quash such proceedings or to transfer any further enquiry which may appear necessary in the matter to the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, or any other Court. Mr. Mackintosh in his affidavit says he was handcuffed and led about with a chain all the way from Lucknow to Monghyr, and subsequently he was subjected to further indignities and starved for thirty hours. The Court granted the prayer and issued a rule on the Magistrate of Monghyr to show cause why the case should not be removed from his file.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

HONGKONG, SEPT. 21.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Nizam (extra) left here for Bombay at 2 p.m. to-day.

SINGAPORE, SEPT. 23.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s Gwalior (extra) left here for Bombay on the evening of the 19th instant.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 23.

Mail steamer Victoria, from Australia, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 21.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4½

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

7 lbs. Shirtings	5-1½
8¼ „ „	6-3½
40s Mule Twist	6-9½
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 4 1-16d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account	97
per cent. French Rentes	85½
per cent. Rupee paper	67
½ per cent. „	69¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107½
Bar Silver	42 1-16d.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Sept. 23. -The barometric changes are irregular and in some cases large. The barometer has risen very rapidly in the eastern districts of the North-Western Provinces, and the depression in that area has completely filled up. Pressure has decreased briskly in Burma and slightly in Sind, and is lowest in Upper Sind and deficient over Sind and Rajputana by amounts varying from a tenth to a sixth of inch. It is also deficient in Western and Southern India to a moderate extent. Strong winds continue at the head of the Bay. The cyclonic circulation in the North-West Provinces has broken up, and moderate easterly winds prevail westwards to Lahore. Winds have shifted to the east on the west coast. Rain has fallen generally in Bengal, Assam, Behar, the eastern districts of the North-Western Provinces, and over the south of Bombay, and nearly the whole of Madras. Patna, Kurnool, and Madras report three inches, Gorakhpore, Purneah, Hazaribagh, Darjeeling, Dhubri, and Mymensingh two, and Bangalore, Belgaum, Poona, Rajahmundry, Lucknow, Sibsagar, Gya, and Dinagepore one.

THE STATE OF ZANZIBAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ZANZIBAR, SEPT. 2.

RECENT events in Zanzibar, resulting in a great measure from the well-meant efforts to put a stop to the slave trade, not only present a sad state of affairs, but seem to point to the rapid waning of the power of the Sultan. I have kept you well advised of matters generally up to within the last few months, and since my last letter several significant occurrences have followed each other with startling rapidity. The first of these was the revolt of the Sultan's Persian body-guard; the second the threatened rising of the irregular troops; and yet, again, the exile of Bakashwar, an Arab who, until recently, was in high favour with His Highness, whose actions were frequently formed upon Bakashwar's advice. For some considerable time back there has been bad feeling between the Persian body-guard and the irregular troops, to whom the Persian soldiers had made themselves particularly offensive; and in July last this feeling culminated in a free fight between a number of Persians and a party of the irregulars. The latter were rapidly reinforced, and the Persians were cut off from their quarters at the Palace. When it seemed that bloodshed would inevitably occur, the Persians, to the number of about twenty, ran into the compound of the British Consulate-General, and it is significant of the respect paid to the authority of our representative that the Arabs did not pursue the fugitives into the compound, but remained, in still increasing numbers, waiting outside. Mr. Portal, the acting Consul-General, sent a message to the Sultan, demanding that the irregular troops be ordered to disburse, and requesting a guarantee that the Persians should be protected from attack by the Arabs. But the Persians, though they received His Highness's promise of protection, refused to leave the compound of the Consulate, and they were evidently in danger if they ventured out, as the Sultan seemed absolutely powerless to restrain the frenzy of his irregular troops, large numbers of whom still kept watch about the premises of the Consulate. Thereupon Mr. Portal sent the Persians on board H. M. S. Agamemnon, pending the final settlement of the disturbance. But after several days, it was found that the reappearance of the Persians would be the signal of an immediate rising of the Arabs, and, at the instigation of Mr. Portal, His Highness decided to send the disaffected Persians out of the country, and they were eventually sent away in one of the B. I. mail steamers.

But it soon appeared that the removal of the Persians did not satisfy the enraged Arabs, who charged the Sultan with having played into the hands of the foreigners, and open threats were made that on Aug. 16th (the Arab New Year) all the Europeans, and even the Sultan himself, would be assassinated, as a general rising of the Arabs was about to be organised. Some colour was lent to this by the cool effrontery with which, as the 16th approached, solitary Europeans were treated by Arabs generally, and it was deemed unwise for a single person to venture about the town late at night. One evening a European who worked for a Mr. Saunders, a butcher, was riding into the town about dusk, and he carelessly threw away the lighted stump of his cigar without noticing where it alighted. Unfortunately it fell on some grass near one of the native houses, and the grass, being very much dried up, immediately burst into a flame. Thereupon a number of Arabs, swearing that the man had attempted to burn down their houses, attacked him with knives, pulled him off his horse, and stabbed him several times, before a number of Englishmen, returning from the tennis-ground, came to his assistance. He was rescued and taken to hospital, where he lay for some days in a critical state, though he eventually recovered. As the 16th of the month approached, the increasing boldness of the Arabs and their oft-repeated threats induced Mr. Portal once more to address himself to the Sultan. His Highness seemed quite powerless to cope with the difficulty, and gave Mr. Portal full power to act as he pleased in co-operation with General Matthews for the protection of Europeans. Thereupon Mr. Portal arranged with General Matthews that the regular troops under the General's command, to the number of about a thousand, should parade the streets of Zanzibar on the night of the 16th, and he further arranged for the men-of-war of all nations in the harbour so to station themselves that they would virtually surround the town. There were then in harbour three British, three German, two Italian, one French, and one American war vessels; and on the 16th these ships took up positions so that they formed a complete line round the waterside of Zanzibar town; the boats were kept in readiness to land men at a moment's notice, and those ships which possessed electric searchlights kept them playing on the town during the whole night. A number of residents took the precaution to barricade the doors, and the Superintendent of the Telegraph Station armed all the European staff, but the greater number of the white people living ashore relied more on the assistance of the General's troops and the proximity of the men-of-war than on bolts and bars and left their places as usual. The night passed without anything occurring of an alarming nature, but it was the general feeling that the prompt action of Mr. Portal prevented the rising of the Arabs.

Shortly after this the German Government demanded the banishment of Bakashwar, alleging that his advice to His Highness was inimical to German interests, and blaming him for the strained relations at present existing between Europeans and the Arabs. The Sultan appealed to the British Consul-General for advice in the matter, but Mr. Portal declined to express any opinion on the subject, and advised His Highness to accede to the demands of the German Government. The Sultan held out for a few days and finally succumbed, and Bakashwar left Zanzibar for your port a few days ago in the s. s. Avoca.

There is not much other news of general interest, but I may state that the British Imperial East African Company are making rapid strides. They are making roads, preparing to erect a pier at Mombassa, and a steamer is bringing out the requisite material for erecting a telegraph line between Mombassa, Kilifi, and Melindi. Furthermore, a marine cable is to be laid between Mombassa and Zanzibar, so that the company evidently intend to secure rapid communication between each of their ports.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, ANNUAL SPORTS.

THE annual sports of the St. Mary's College commenced yesterday, and will continue till Wednesday. The following is the programme of events:—

MONDAY, 23RD SEPT.

5-30.—Rising, Rozary, &c.
6-30.—Mass.
8.—Band.
8 to 10-30.—Races—No. 1, foot races; No. 2, back races; No. 3, spoon races; No. 4, hoop races; No. 5, sack races; No. 6, fencing.
10-30.—Refreshments.
11, to 11-45.—Free study, bathing, &c.
2-45 to 3-45.—[illegible]
4 to 7.—Races. [illegible] the cricket ball; No. 2, jockey races; [illegible] three-legged races; No. 4, to eat snap-dragons and run 100 yards; No. 5, to eat biscuits, open and drink a bottle of lemonade, and run 100 yards.
After Supper.—Entertainment.

TUESDAY, 24TH SEPT.

5-30.—Rising, Rozary, &c.
6-30.—Mass.
8 to 10-30.—Races. No. 1, shooting; No. 2, obstacle races; No. 3, tug-of-war; No. 4, fishing out coins from electrified water.
10-30.—Refreshments.
10 to 11-45.—Free study, bathing, &c.
2-45 to 3-45.—Free study, tiffin.
4-30.—Lottery.
After Supper.—Entertainment.

WEDNESDAY, 25TH SEPT.

5.—Rising.
6.—Mass.
6-30.—Breakfast.
7.—Start—Match (Esplanade).
11-30.—Return home (train).
12.—Refreshment, recreation, &c.
2-45 to 4.—Free study.
5.—Treat.
After Supper.—Entertainment.
THURSDAY, 26TH SEPT.—Swimming

A VISIT TO THE RUINS OF BASSEIN.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—Last Thursday was a gala-day for the Catholic population of Bassein. For the first time in the annals of this historic "Court of the North," so called in relation to the metropolis of Goa, two distinguished Portuguese prelates met in the precincts of the ancient city and contemplated with sorrow the irreparable decay of a glorious past. Even at a time when Bassein was the rendezvous of the chief feudal lords of this rich province of the Portuguese dominions in the East, and a centre of missionary activity, from whence issued legions of brave soldiery, who, fighting for the king and the altar, subdued vast regions along the coast from Africa and Persia to China and Japan, and bands of preachers of the Gospel who, overcoming with their apostolic zeal all barriers of caste and sect, gathered into the fold of Christ thousands of souls—even then the Portuguese Episcopate of India, numerous as it was, never sent two of its members together to visit the walled town of so many convents, colleges, and churches. Bassein was then under the jurisdiction of the Primate of the East, whose boundless diocese did not consent to his concentrating his whole pastoral care for a long time in the evangelization of a single city alone. Still, as early as 1597, D. Aleixo de Menezes, in spite of the absorbing and laborious task of Romanizing the Syrian Church of Southern India, spent four months at Bassein from January to April. This one of that famous galaxy of Archbishops, who adorned the See of Goa organised and fashioned into a well-disciplined body the several corporations of monks, friars, and priests, who had unfortunately begun to show alarming signs of deterioration, egotism, and worldliness, instead of that enthusiasm and ideality, whichh are the appanage of a missionary life. Bassein is now included in the more limited jurisdiction of the venerable Archbishop of Cranganor *ad honorem*, and the Bishop of Damaun, who, with his guest, the learned Bishop of Cochin, not only visited the ruins, which after three centuries and a half testify still to the architectural beauty, grandeur, and opulence of its former citizens, but received demonstrations of joy from thousands of Catholic Basseinese, only a mere remnant of the once populous community. They recalled to one's imagination the pageants, spectacles, and feasts that enlivened in days of yore that scene, and represented at this moment the religious traditions of a nation who, although small in numbers, in territory, and in wealth, has large and bright pages in the chronicles of the East. But this is a theme that, if continued, might extend to a chapter.

To return, then, to the description of the visit of the two Bishops. Their arrival at the railway-station was greeted with the blowing of trumpets and with fireworks—an imposing manifestation of good-will that did not cease until the Bishops had retired for a short rest and refection to the parochial house of the Church of Remedios. These demonstrations and rejoicings, although uniform in type, varied somewhat in detail from the station to the city. All along the road groups of men, women, and children were posted, accompanied by a band of musicians and a company of improvised militia, who fired volleys or salutes, either with grand-grenades or with matchlocks and fowling-pieces, mostly of the time of Sivaji. The music varied from place to place; in some places it was European, and in others purely Indian, with the classical tom-tom. Then, hundreds of women, enveloped in white cloak-like covers from head to foot and men with sugar-loaf red caps knelt down on the green grass on the both sides of the road to receive the blessing or pressed close round the carriage to kiss the ring. Primitive simplicity, admirable faith, and a religious spirit that might serve to edify many an unbeliever.

Thus the traditions of the missionary enterprise of the Portuguese in Bassein are kept alive. They have lost, it is true, a great deal of their original fervour, and that former energy which induced the Franciscan Antonio do Porto, to destroy idols and pagodas, and raise instead three convents, four colleges, and fourteen churches within the short period of fifteen years, from 1536 to 1550. Eventually the number of convents, colleges, and churches belonging to various denominations of both regular and secular clergy rose to a large number. Now there are no convents nor colleges there, these being substituted somewhat by a very small number in Bombay. And the churches have dwindled down to a third of their number. Both God and men, or Nature and the Mahratas, seem to have conspired to produce this effect. In 1618, on the 17th May, a cyclone that swept along the coast from Bombay to Agassi is said to have destroyed 35 churches—15 of the Franciscans, 7 of the Jesuits, 5 of the Dominicans, 3 of the Augustins, and 5 of the secular clergy. Most of them were rebuilt, but on 17th May 1739 (a singular coincidence of dates) the invasion of the Mahratas passed with a withering hand over the whole of the province. The Mahrata soldier spared nothing; the churches were denuded of their ornaments, leaving but bare walls, and were despoiled of all the valuables. But this result was but natural, as illustrated by gay strains of the French popular song: "*C'est aux vainqueurs qu'appartient le butin.*" The rule of the Peshwa gave rise to many a defection in the ranks of the Catholic population of Bassein, already drawn from many heterogeneous sources, including perhaps the ill-disguised remnants of the ancient Buddhistic faith in the neighbouring old town of Supara with its Stupa, the counterpart of a Cathedral of Christian towns.

Thus the beneficent evolutionary power of Christianity was retarded, not only by that prehistoric atavism, whose germs survive in the spirit of all mankind, but actually opposed by want of cohesion in the elements which constituted the Catholic congregations of Bassein. And the Mahratas, although habitually tolerant of all creeds, accentuated on this occasion their zeal for Mahadeo to the point of raising it to ferocity, in which they were excelled only by that tiger in human form, and whose appropriate emblem it is, Tipu Sultan of Mysore, who impaled many a Catholic for mere religious differences. Still the Catholic religion in India flourishes, and may it continue long to prosper to the consolation of not a few pious souls.

The two prelates left Bassein by the evening train, arriving at Colaba about 9 o'clock, highly pleased with the pleasant day spent among the ruins of the once celebrated "Court of the North."

THE COFFEE CROP IN COORG.

THE following report on exports during the season 1888-89, and forecast for the season 1889-90, has been received:—Trade, 1888-89.—From the returns furnished from the principal firms on the west coast as well as at Bangalore and Mysore the aggregate export of plantation coffee from Coorg to the curing firms on the coast and at Bangalore, &c., for the season of 1888-89 is shown to be 1,694 tons distributed as follows:—Exported to west coast, 1,098½ tons; exported to eastward, 595½ tons; total 1,694 tons. The above figures do not include the bulk of the native coffee which by reference to the toll-gate returns may be taken at 1,067½ tons, making an aggregate export of 2,761½ tons. The statistics collected at the several toll-gates show the following results:—Exported westward, 1888-89, Watekolli (Perambady) 1,393½ tons; Sampaji, 857½ tons; total 2,251 tons. Exported eastward, Anechowkur, 228 tons; Siddeshwara, 171 tons; Fraserpet, 8½ tons; Kodlipet, 103 tons; total 510½ tons; grand total, 2,761½ tons. Area planted.—The area of European estates actually planted is returned as 28,636 acres. The corresponding area of native holdings is computed at 31,393 acres.

Forecast, 1889-90.—The forecast of the coffee crop for 1889-90 stands as follows:—Forecast of yield as obtained from planters' returns, Europeans 2,034. Forecast estimated for area for which no returns have been furnished, Europeans, 1,542, Natives 3,139; total forecast for 1889-90, tons 6,715. Estimated average yield per acre of ordinarily well cultivated coffee in full bearing for 1889-90, 4½ cwts. Return of export of coffee from Coorg last year, 1888-89, taken from the toll-gate returns, 2,761½ tons. Return of export of coffee for 10 previous years, 42,257 tons, or 4,253 tons annual average. Taking the average or 1 rupee crop at 4,253 tons per annum, the forecast of 6,715 tons for the coming season represents Rs. 1½ or 24 annas crop, the anna equivalent being 6,715. | 24 or nearly 280 tons. (Vide Government of India letter No. 44-A.,—12-L.-23, of the 3rd July 1889.)

A VISIT of the Emperor and Empress of Russia and their family would half ruin the King of Denmark if his exchequer had to bear all the expenses of entertaining them, *Truth* says, as they carry a large suite and a great number of servants, and an army of police functionaries; but the Czar pays the whole of the expenses of the Fredensborg party.

NOTES FROM NAGPORE.

(FROM OUR OWR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPORE, SEPT. 21.

WE have had more than our usual quantity of rain for this time of the year; the temperature has perceptibly lowered, and the mornings and evenings are decidedly enjoyable. I am glad also to mention that cholera has entirely disappeared from the Civil Station and the Centre Jail, and almost so from the Nagpore native city and bazar of Kamptee. The two companies of the Middlesex Regiment that had been sent into camp have returned to head-quarters in excellent health. Fever of rather a bad type still hangs about the station. I hear that a number of lads in the Roman Catholic College are laid up with it, and that two or three succumbed to the disease. With an improvement, however, in the weather, European life is showing increased vitality, and sports and pastimes are becoming more common.

There have been several dances given during the last two weeks, and there has been some cricketing of late. At Kamptee, I learn, Captain Saville has been entertaining the men of the garrison with magic-lantern exhibitions, and Major Foote has been giving valuable prizes to the best shots in each company of his regiment. On the 10th and 12th instant the Nagpore and Kamptee Sky Meeting took place at the latter station, and the annual athletic sports of No. 5 Field Battery, Royal Artillery, were held in the same week. On the 23rd and 24th instant the Duke's Own Dramatic Club purposes giving a musical and dramatic performance at Kamptee, and other minor entertainments are in course of developement at both stations. You will thus see that for a usually quiet locality like this we are having rather a lively time of it. The Officiating Chief Commissioner, Mr. J. R. Crosthwaite, with his Chief Secretary, Mr. Laurie, has left for Pachmarhi, leaving the Secretariat in charge of the able Assistant Secretary, Mr. Critchley. Our Chaplain, Mr. Robarts, has just left for a three months' trip to England, making over charge of his duties to the Chaplain of Kamptee. During the short time he has been with us Mr. Robarts has done much practical good in the station: he has revived the Sunday School, which is now well attended, and he has started a Ladies' Work Class under the able supervision of Mrs. Grace, the wife of our popular Deputy Commissioner, the object of the society being to furnish work to poor Christian Eurasian and European women of Nagpore. In this connection it would not be fair to omit mention of the Methodist Sunday School, which has been doing good work here for several years, and has a very large attendance. *Apropos* of Methodists, their Bishop, Dr. Thoburn, has just paid this station a visit. He arrived here on Friday and preached in the Methodist Church on Sunday evening to a very large audience.

The Municipal Committee have been rather active of late in the matter of local improvements; the lakh of rupees lent them by the Chief Commissioner from Provincial Revenues will not lie dormant in their hands, as work is being zealously pushed on at the Ambajheri Water-Works for the storage of a larger volume of water—in view of the extension of the water system to certain parts of the native city and the civil station. While also they have been mindful of our bodily support in establishing a good bakery, they have been concerned for our bodies after death, and have built a hearse for the use of the English community. The new Residency for the Chief Commissioner, on the heights overlooking the Sadar Bazar, is well in progress. For this building, as I informed you before, a lakh of rupees was sanctioned by the Supreme Government. It was high time that a proper Residency was erected; the old building of that name (which was built, I understand, more than a century back) is a poor-looking place. Moreover, it is situated within a stone's throw of a thickly-populated bazar, and therefore exposed to all the unhealthy influences inseparable from such localities.

THE PORTUGUESE BISHOPS IN BOMBAY.

ON Saturday evening a solemn reception was given to His Lordship Dr. Gomes Ferreira, the Bishop of Cochin, in the chapel of "Our Lady of Dolores" in Sonapur. The chapel was illuminated with chandeliers and globes, and a network of garlands passed from one end to the other, extending on to the open yard, making, as it were, a flowery canopy overhead. Flags and streamers waved over the surrounding wall lighted by innumerable *butties*. The façade of the chapel, illuminated with coloured lamps, presented a beautiful picture from the Back Bay, where Parsees and Hindus had collected in large numbers to witness it. Before the appointed time, the chapel and the grounds were densely crowded, expecting the arrival of the prelate, who came accompanied by the Bishop of Damaun and Rev. Everest at 7 o'clock. He was received by the priests and the confraternities with the usual ceremony, and was conveyed under a *palium* into the open yard, where a small pavilion was erected with a raised dais, on which both the prelates took their seats.

Dr. Franzoni Faria read an address welcoming the Bishop, who replied saying he was surprised and confused at the festive manifestations of which he was the object, and several others that had been given him in the course of his visit to Bombay. He was delighted to find the strong union that existed between the Bishop of Damaun and his spiritual subjects. He afterwards referred to his diocese of Cochin which in respect to antiquity was second, as it was created after that of Goa. It was distinguished at the time, and he was now endeavouring to restore to it the splendour which it once enjoyed.

The procession then entered the chapel and vespers were commenced, at which the Bishop of Cochin presided. A select choir performed the service. Refreshments were supplied at the adjoining house, where Mr. J. M. D'Souza, who defrayed the expenses of the feast, presented the Bishop of Cochin with a complete work of Breviary as a memento of the occasion which was graced by His Lordship's presence. Mr. A. D. deSa also offered a tea set to the Bishop of Damaun in recognition of the favour for attending last year the same feast, which was celebrated at Mr. de Sa's expense. The proprietor of the Apollo Hotel, who was present, put a garland of flowers round the neck of the prelates and offered a beautiful bouquet of flowers to each.

About 9 o'clock the Bishops left for the Marine Lines Station, accompanied by several gentlemen and a band, which had been playing several tunes during the interval, and afterwards continued some spirited airs until the prelates, wishing good-bye to the party, left by the mail train for Damaun. Two *vivas* were given to them as the train moved from the station. The Bishop of Cochin was extremely gratified at the hearty and enthusiastic demonstration got up for him, and was sensibly moved while leaving the station.

BOMBAY COTTON PROSPECTS.

THE first forecast for the early districts of the Deccan only up to the end of August 1889 is as follows:—"In Khandesh which contains about 950,000 acres or more than nine-tenths of the total area under cotton in the Deccan, the season has been favourable. Sowing rain in most parts was timely, and caused considerable increase in area. Except in a few places where it is affected by a break, the crop is good and flowering. In Amalner area 59,000 acres. Sowing rain good, but subsequent rain deficient. Condition middling, and more rain is wanted. Nasik and Ahmednagar, where early rain was seasonable, have respectively 14,000 and 55,000 acres, or almost double of last year's acreage. Break in August injuriously long and crop withering. In Ahmednagar the recent fall between 4th and 6th September has improved the prospects, but from Nasik no change for better has yet been reported. In the South Deccan districts the reported area is 8,100 acres against 15,100 acres last year. Sowing rain was deficient and the season late, hence decrease. The same remarks apply to the Deccan Jaghirs, for which the reported area is 2,100 acres."

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

(SEPTEMBER 23.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Cable between Java and Sumatra interrupted. Telegrams to and from Sumatra will be carried by steamer leaving Anjer daily.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY C. C. *VS.* PROPRIETARY C. C.

A MATCH was played on Sunday between the Bombay C. C. and the Proprietary C. C., ending in a win for the former by 73 runs on the first innings. The Bombay captain winning the toss sent his men in. Patell, Surti, Sanjana, and Mody played well for the B. C. C., and scored 33, 28, 18, and 17 respectively. To the total of 127 of the B. C. C. the Proprietarians responded with 54 only. Writer alone got in double figures, and scored 11 with free forward play. Mathliwalla proved very destructive with the ball. He took eight wickets for 18 runs. The Proprietarians had to follow on, and made a much better appearance, scoring 56 for a loss of only 4 wickets. The following is the full score:—

BOMBAY C. C.

1ST INNINGS.

Surti c Patel b Writer	28
Sanjana b Writer	18
Broker b Writer	1
Doctor b Writer	0
Mathliwala b Writer	0
Ayrton b Bapasola	4
Patel b Writer	33
Mody c Motisha b Bapasola	17
Servai not out	6
Kutar b Writer	0
Daruwala c Jijina b Writer	1
Extras	19
Total	127

PROPRIETARY C. C.

1ST INNINGS.		2ND INNINGS.	
Jijina b Mathliwala	3	did not bat.	
Reporter b Mathliwala	6	b Mathliwala	16
Mehta c and b Mody	0	not out	14
Patel b Mathliwala	1	did not bat.	
Jassawalla b Mathliwala	3	did not bat.	
Bapasola b Mathliwala	2	b Mathliwala	11
Satin st Daruwalla b Mathliwala	5	not out	5
Writer not out	11	b Mathliwala	3
Vajifdar c Sanjan b Mathliwala	2	did not bat.	
Deventry b Mathliwala	5	did not bat.	
Motisha b Mody	5	ran out	0
Extras	11	Extras	7
Total	54	Total	56

CUSTOMS CRICKET CLUB *VS.* P. & O. CRICKET CLUB.

On Saturday last the third cricket match between the Customs and P. & O. Cricket Clubs was played on the Carlton ground, resulting in a win for the former by nine runs and five wickets. The following are the scores:—

P. AND O. C. C.

1ST INNINGS.

Lovell run out	2
Mathews b Crowley	13
Pickard b Jackson	5
Beresford b Crowley	1
Callcutt not out	32
Shepherd b Jackson	7
Sharvell b Crowley	5
Valentine b Pritchard	1
Lea b Crowley	1
Jenkins run out	0
White c Jackson b Pritchard	6
Little l b w	2
Extras	3
Total	78

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Jackson	65	25	1	2
Crowley	78	30	2	4
Murray	10	7	0	0
Pritchard	35	13	2	2

CUSTOMS C. C.

1ST INNINGS.

Spencer b Valentine	0
Thomas self out	10
Cruickshank c Mathews, b Valentine	5
Horne st Mathews, b Valentine	7
Jackson run out	4
Thomas c Mathews, b Callcutt	2
Forde not out	24
Murray b Valentini	6
Jackson not out	23
Crowley did not bat.	
Pritchard did not bat.	
Walsh did not bat.	
Extras	6
Total	87

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Valentini	74	39	2	4
Callcutt	72	23	4	1
Pickard	26	13	0	0
Lovell	5	5	0	0

NATIVE MAGIC.

YESTERDAY at the Esplanade Police Court Chimajee Mahajee, of no fixed place of residence, who described himself as a hakim or magician, was charged by Inspector Stanford before Mr. Hamilton with dishonestly receiving and retaining stolen property in respect of Rs. 100 in currency notes, the property of Gunnoo Wittajee, a havaldar in H. M.'s Bombay 4th Rifles stationed in this city. It appears the subadar of the regiment, to which Gunnoo, the Havaldar, belongs, desired the havaldar to procure some magician or sorcerer to perform certain ceremonies that would cure his daughter, who was said to be seriously ill and possessed of the devil. The havaldar made the necessary enquiries amongst some of his friends in the town, when the accused was recommended, and another man, who is now being sought for by the police, as people who were well up in witchcraft and sorcery. On Saturday last the subadar gave the havaldar Rs. 100 in cash, and asked him to get the money changed into currency notes. The havaldar got the money changed into notes, and while returning the havadar's friend introduced the accused and another man whom he met as the person that would perform the ceremony on the subadar's daughter. The h avaldar then took his friend and the two men to the residence of the subadar in the Regimental Lines on the Carnac Road. On arriving there, the subadar was not in; thereupon the havaldar left the currency notes, amounting to Rs. 100, on the table, and went in search of the subadar. He returned shortly after, and stated to his friends that the subadar would soon be in, and offered them a smoke. After taking a smoke at the hooka, the accused and his fellow-magician became rather uncomfortable, and said that they could not wait much longer as they had other business to attend to, and left. The havaldar following them up to the entrance of the Lines. On the havaldar's return he discovered his bundle of currency notes missing from where he left them. On returning along the road the havaldar found his friend and the accused struggling together, but the other man had disappeared. The accused was handed over to a policeman, who discovered the notes in the pockets of the accused. Evidence was led for the prosecution, and the case adjourned for further hearing till to-day.

IN consequence of my discoveries of an Eiffel Tower, a Father Damien, and a Pasteur in the Talmud, writes Naphtali Herz Imber in the *Jewish Standard*, people have been asking me whether I have found a Mrs. Maybrick in that wonderful work. By a Mrs. Maybrick I suppose they mean (whether they are right or wrong in using that lady's name as a synonym) a woman who has poisoned her husband. Of course husband-poisoning is as old as marriage; but there is no case of the sort in the Talmud. No woman is mentioned in connection with this foul charge throughout the vast mass of Talmudic tractates. During the whole period of more than four hundred years during which the Jewish Court, the Sanhedrim, was in force, not one woman was committed for trial for husband-murder. The reason is not far to seek. The chief motive which a woman can have in ridding herself of her husband is the desire of freeing herself from the matrimonial relation. Now a Jewish woman never needed to go out of her way to effect this separation. The remedy of divorce was always to hand. Twelve formal lines signed by two witnesses, ensured the complete separation, bodily and spiritual, of two beings not in harmony. The *Get* (lit., cutting off) was made so easy that only a lunatic wife would have got rid of her husband by poison instead of by it.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS OF THE CRAWFORD CASE.

OPINIONS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS.

REFERRING to Lord Herschell's remarks on the Crawford Case and Lord Reay's action, the *Scotsman* writes:—

An opportunity was given in the House of Lords to the Secretary of State for India to pay a well-deserved compliment to Lord Reay for his efforts to put an end to bribery and corruption in the ranks of the public service of the Bombay Presidency. The compliment was not only just in the sense of being merited; it was a measure of justice, inasmuch as it was a vindication of the Governor of Bombay from a long series of most unworthy attacks that have been made upon him—chiefly in the columns of the *Times*—in connection with the Crawford Case. For some reason or other, from beginning to end of the progress of that remarkable case, the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* made it almost his weekly business to assail Lord Reay for mistakes, and worse than mistakes, which he was alleged to have committed. Sometimes it might almost have been inferred from the tone of the criticisms that Lord Reay was the delinquent, and Mr. Crawford a personification of injured virtue. Some of the Anglo-Indian journals wrote in a similar strain. It can easily be understood that Anglo-Indians were deeply pained that one of the most distinguished Englishmen in the Indian service should be charged with bribery and corruption. These are now-a-days generally regarded by our countrymen in India as peculiarly native vices, happily, there is good ground for believing that they are exceedingly rare among the European members of the public service. But though it may be desirable that Cæsar's wife should be treated as above suspicion, it is folly to fly into a passion of indignation against accusers who bring against her grave and circumstantial charges, and to heap execrations on the head of the authorities who, in the course of their duty, make these charges the subject of judicial investigation. This is precisely how some representatives of Anglo-Indian opinion behaved when Mr. Crawford was brought to trial. They could not believe him guilty. They had no doubt that he was the victim of a wicked native conspiracy. And Lord Reay, whose Government had taken action against him, was execrated, not merely as making himself the tool of this conspiracy, but as if he himself had wilfully and wantonly determined, right or wrong, by hook or by crook, to bring shame and ruin on his powerful and distinguished subordinate. Of course, in these circumstances, any errors of procedure committed by the Government of Bombay were magnified into monstrous blunders, or even into acts of malignancy. The result of the inquiry showed that this prejudiced view of Lord Reay's conduct was wrong in the main point. It was held by the Commission that, though Mr. Crawford was not proved personally guilty of the crimes laid to his charge, he had been for years the centre of a vast system of corruption, and that his being so was owing to faults of his own for which he was severely condemned.

A number of documents have been made public since the close of the Crawford Commission, of which it is not necessary to say more than that they do nothing to dispel the thick cloud in which Mr. Crawford's reputation has been shrouded, and that they show very clearly that Lord Reay had personally no more to do with initiating the prosecution and no more active hand in pushing it on than his official duty rendered imperative. He might perhaps have acted as some of his predecessors are alleged to have done, and made efforts to hush up the charges; but had he done so in face of the mass of strong evidence laid before his Government, he would have been more guilty than Mr. Crawford was alleged to be. The action he took, such as it was was simply the official action that had to be taken in the circumstances, and it may be assumed that it was an exceedingly painful duty he found himself called upon to discharge. In the course of it his Government was brought face to face with a grave dif

dismissed the service, though allowing them a pension; the second they have allowed to retain their offices, this appears to us to be a very slipshod way of dealing with the matter. On no account ought men who have proved themselves corrupt—even under pressure—to be permitted to remain upon the bench. What about Lord Reay's guarantee it may be asked? Lord Reay had no right to give any such guarantee. We cannot have judges licensed to turn Queen's evidence. The whole batch of them should have been summarily dismissed, and Lord Reay would then have been forced to give in his resignation. This would have been a matter of regret, for he has proved an admirable governor, and as Lord Cross in his speech remarked, has made "continuous and successful efforts to promote the moral, social, and material prosperity of the people committed to his charge." Still, he committed a grave error in the present instance. He placed the English Government in an impossible position; and it was better that he should be sacrificed than that the faintest suspicion should attach to the way in which justice is administered in India.

The *Glasgow Evening Citizen* has the following remarks:—

Reference was made in the House of Lords to the cases of bribery and corruption in connection with the native officials in Bombay when examined before the Crawford Commission Inquiry. The Secretary of State for India commended Lord Reay, the Governor, for the manner in which he had attempted to put a stop to bribery and corruption within his province, but considered him ill-advised in retaining in office corrupt officials who had given evidence. That part of the guarantee was illegal, and Lord Cross had not been able to sanction it. The Government of India are now investigating individual cases, and those officials whom they find to have been really guilty of bribery will be dismissed from their offices, though money compensation will be given them. Some of the corrupt officials were magistrates, and a strong cry had been raised against Lord Reay for allowing them to keep their posts after they had confessed to being guilty of corruption and bribery. It should be remembered, however, that had these magistrates not been promised retention of their places, the probability is that they could not have given their important evidence into the charges against a high English official in India. The Indian Secretary, while not approving of this particular action, recognises that Lord Reay had acted all through in the highest sense of honour, and he has every confidence in his administration.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE TOWN HALL MEETING ON THE SUNDAY MAIL QUESTION.

THE *East Goftar* remarks:—The public meeting held in the Town Hall to protest against the proposed departure of the English mail on Sunday was a great and unqualified success. It was very large, very enthusiastic, thoroughly representative, and perfectly unanimous. Dr. Blaney could say from his forty years' experience of Bombay that never before had there been so unanimous an expression of opinion on any public question as there was on this occasion. If justice were allowed to prevail, the voice of Bombay, which represents, to some extent, the voice of the whole of India on this subject, would be heard, and this city would be spared the gross and palpable injustice which is sought to be done her. There seems to be more of pure selfishness than of reverence for the Sabbath in the refusal of Australia to run a Sunday train once a fortnight to Adelaide for the English mail; for no objection whatever has been raised to the running of local trains on Sunday for holiday-seekers. We hope the English Government will make a firm stand against the obstreperous clamour raised from the Antipodes, and will not shrink from doing what is right and just simply because the voice of Australia, though in the present instance it is an expression of absurd selfishness, is powerful, and the voice of India, though it is an expression of justice and fairplay, is weak. Sunday has woven itself into the ordinary life of Christians and non-Christians alike as a day of rest, and we can clearly see from the proceedings how the natives have come to regard it. Mr. Sayani spoke of the cessation from work on the seventh day of the week as a birth-right of the people. Mr. Telang said that if the mail-day were changed to Sunday, it would cause a social revolution in Bombay. The representatives of all classes united in deploring "an impending calamity," which, if not averted, would seriously affect the moral and physical well-being of the public. The tone of the speeches was remarkably moderate. One of the speakers, the Hon. Forbes Adam, even went so far as to appeal to the good sense of Australia herself. As a matter of fact, the point at issue is not so much between Australia and India, as between Victoria, one of the colonists of Australia, and this vast continent; and it would be ludicrous to give way to the clamour of the little colony and consent to sacrifice the interests of India. We hope the compromise suggested by Bombay, that the mail should be be closed on Saturday at 2 P.M., will be accepted by the Indian authorities at home, and will be enforced upon the colonists, should they persist in their preposterous demand.

The *Gujerati* says:—We cordially sympathise with the object of the meeting. There is not the least doubt that the proposed change will entail serious inconvenience and hardships on the trading community of Bombay, both native and European. The arguments against the contemplated change were so forcibly and comprehensively laid before the enthusiastic audience, that we do not think it necessary to repeat them here. At the same time the meeting raises certain reflections to which we cannot but give expression here. The Lord Bishop of Bombay struck a suggestive note when he said, "Australia has the power which unfortunately we have not of making Ministers at home pass a very unpleasant half hour. I only wish we had the power of making Ministers at home a very unpleasant half hour if we do not get what we want—but unfortunately we have not got such power." That note was promptly taken up by Mr. Mehta, who rightly reminded his European friends that "efforts to secure some small measure of organized representation and power of utterance without in any way jeopardizing the safety of the Empire may be both reasonable and loyal." The Lord Bishop of Bombay referred to the most undisguised and cynical selfishness of the London agents of Australia, and another speaker alluded to the cruelty and hardship involved in the change.

The *Indian Spectator* observes:—For a public meeting of the right sort we remember very few that could be compared with the one held at the Town Hall on Wednesday last. It was a meeting representative of the races and religions in Bombay, of the trades and professions, and of social and political influence. The speeches were worthy of the occasion: two or three of them indeed rose to the level of imperial patriotism. There was a heartiness of tone in the utterances, not unmixed with dignity, which contrasts extremely well with the character of most of our public meetings, so called. We wish good speed to the movement. This meeting has a lesson or two for those who are not above learning. It was well indicated, though in the negative form, by Mr. Grattan Geary and Dr. Mackichan. Our European friends must have seen that native gentlemen are not only willing but eager to co-operate with them in the furtherance of every movement making for the honour and happiness of the commonwealth. Our native friends may also have found that European co-operation is essential to the success of constitutional agitation in India, and that if such co-operation tends to moderate the zeal of a too early emancipated intellect, it is all the more beneficial as a counterpoise to bumptiousness and bounce which, with notable exceptions, characterize the oratory of the worshippers of exclusive politics. For purposes of organization, at any rate, we could do but little without European aid.

A TRIAL involving circumstances of an exceptionally romantic character will come before the Tribunal of Ragusa next month. About twenty years ago a peasant of the neighbourhood of Ragusa, being no longer able to support his wife, emigrated to the United States, leaving his better half in charge of the village priest. From the first luck smiled on him, and he was able to send the priest fifty florins a month for his wife. As his position improved, he increased the amount of his monthly remittances, but the rascally reverendo only handed five florins a month to the woman. This went on for fifteen years, when this worthy clerical gentleman forged a certificate of the husband's death, and placed it in the hands of his wife, whose death he likewise certified in a forged document, and sent it to the husband in America. The unfortunate woman was forced to get her living by begging, and her husband sought consolation in remarriage with a rich American lady by whom he had two children. After twenty years' absence, he resolved to make a tour in Europe with his family, and on landing at Ragusa, a beggar woman accosted him, and asked for alms. They recognised each other simultaneously. The beggar woman was his wife, whom he believed to have been dead for several years. The priest has been arrested, and will be tried in September, when in all probability the second marriage will be annulled.

GENERAL BOULANGER AND THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

LADY DILKE, in the current number of the *Fortnightly Review*, discusses the prospects of General Boulanger at the now pending elections, and the probable effect of a gain to the monarchical parties in covert alliance with Boulangism, on the future of the Republic.

These elections will, it is now understood, probably take place on the 22nd or 29th of September. At first, the Government was supposed to have intended to fix a much earlier date, but on studying the results of the elections to the Councils General, M. Constans has doubtless thought it more prudent to await the verdict of the High Court of Justice; and to give time also for the revelations by which that verdict was justified, to circulate among the electoral body.

The Conservative party in France professes to believe that the fact that the coming contest will be carried on under the system of *scrutin d' arrondissement*—or election by single member districts—constitutes a serious hindrance to their success at the polls, though it is difficult for any one else to see how this can possibly be so. From the first, although, even amongst the most thorough-going Republicans, opinion as to the comparative advantages and disadvantages of *scrutin d'arrondissement* as compared with *scrutin de liste* has been anything but unanimous, every one has been agreed that the single member system gives much weight to local interests, whilst the system of departmentalists, as its great advocate, M. Gambetta, put it, "should deliver the central power from the tyranny of local interests." His powerful advocacy of the measure did, however, as much as any thing else to secure the rejection of *scrutin de liste* by the Chamber in 1881, for everyone looked upon it as creating an engine which might at any moment, be dangerous to the safety of the Republic, should a man arise whose general popularity with the masses might inspire him with the ambition of a dictatorship. Nothing, in fact, more certainly contributed to ensure the overthrow of Gambetta than his insisting, after he became prime minister, in the following year, on making *scrutin de liste* the first clause in that unsuccessful scheme of reforms by which he elected to stand or fall. Carried after his death, *scrutin de liste* has betrayed in its working, during the last five years, all the lurking possibilities of danger which its opponents had declared it to contain. The scheme "which had been conceived," as my friend M. Lanfrey once stated, "with the decidedly laudable object of bringing to the front men of general, rather than local, celebrity, lost much of its value, since it had to be bought at the price of an honest vote. In the departments, the majority of the electors were strangers to those who, solicited their suffrages. . . . they had to trust blindly, therefore, to the recommendations of a committee, and give a vote which was a vote of confidence—a vote essentially anti-Republican." The daily encroachments of Boulangism showed that the machinery of these departmental committees did, indeed, constitute, under given circumstances, a danger to the State, and the sense of alarm which was aroused resulted in the recent repeal of *scrutin de liste*. The legislative elections will, therefore, take place under *scrutin d'arrondissement*, and we shall see the influence of local interests telling on them with the same force as on the elections to the Councils General, so that we may prophesy something like the same result.

Certainly, one would be led to suppose that, under a system which allows the full influence of that insensible pressure which is inherent to the possession of wealth, the Conservative party in France, numbering, as it decidedly does, most of the richer members of society, would have anything to gain. It is, therefore, with the utmost surprise that we find those persons, who are likely to be most accurately informed as to the probable results of the coming elections, asserting that they cannot reasonably hope to do more than hold their ground, and secure a position, in the next Chamber, about as good as that which they held in 1885. It is, indeed, perfectly clear that they will lose a great many seats in the departments of the west and north, which, in 1885, returned wholly Conservative lists; but this loss of seats in the north and west, where the Conservatives have hitherto been very strong, will be nearly counterbalanced by Republican losses in what were formerly the Republican strongholds of the east and the south-east, whilst in the centre, where, in 1885, the Republican lists carried the day against the Conservatives, the Conservatives will in all probability win. The Bonapartists are certain, it is true, to suffer considerably, but their losses will most likely be made good, when we come to count the Conservative total, by Royalist gains. We may, in short, take it as pretty certain that the country will return to the next chamber at least two hundred, or according to the most pessimist Republican calculations, two hundred and ten, Conservative deputies, chiefly monarchical in opinion, and it is, also likely that we shall find at their side a more or less important Boulangist group.

It will have been observed, that in speaking of the effect produced on opinion in France by the flight of the General, and his principal allies, and by the accusations against their character and mode of life—"ore alieno obruti et vitiis onusti"—which were formulated during the proceedings of the High Court of Justice, I have expressly guarded myself, by limiting their damaging influence to the enlightened classes. Having seen something of the way in which the imagination of the French lower class has been skilfully impressed, both in the towns and in the country districts, it seems to me very unlikely that the populace will cut General Boulanger adrift as lightly as the more educated section of French society my choose to do. A coloured lithograph and a flattering legend, a popular song to a catching tune; these conjure up in the untutored mind, brilliant, fancy pictures, which facts, however ugly, cannot avail to deface. Every one therefore feels, that it is impossible to predict with certainty the final and total eclipse of a man who has more than once regained popular favour in the most extraordinary manner, in spite of acts which might have been counted on to overwhelm another with shame and ridicule. And this uncertainty as to the line which the electorate may one day be induced to take about this last claimant makes it probable that not a few Boulangist candidates will be returned to the chamber; some professing, it is true, Republican sentiments, but having a bond of union with the Monarchists and the Bonapartists in that they too have hitherto been ready to make common cause with General Boulanger, on whose ultimate return they will, for the moment, speculate. This group is our most doubtful quantity, but, supposing that we put it as low as possible, still these opposition returns, Monarchists, Bonapartists, and Boulangists—if united—though they may not produce a solid majority of the Chamber, will certainly constitute, in any case an opposition of the most formidable character in the way of any government.

What, indeed is the nature of the forces which will be arrayed against this body of Conservatives? The supporters of the party at present in power are, it is thought likely to be represented, in the next Chamber, by numbers much inferior to their present strength, whilst Independent Republicans, on the other hand, will probably be returned in considerable strength. There will be, it is understood, a plentiful supply of men who, like M. Amagat, describe themselves as "sincere Democrats," and look on the supporters of the government as "Republican apostates"; men whose narrow, if honest convictions, have constantly disintegrated the ranks of their party and, not unfrequently caused the fall of cabinets engaged, on the whole, in carrying out their own policy. It seems probable, therefore, that the future Chamber will show, on the one side, a heterogeneous mass of Republican deputies of the most various shades of opinion, whilst, on the other, we shall find a more or less compact phalanx of Conservatives; for the members of the Boulangist group—even those who, like, M. Andrieux, have been notoriously Republican in the past—must act steadily with their Conservative friends. There seems, indeed, no other course open to them, and they are practically united to the Monarchists and Bonapartists by a common hatred of the present Republic.

Everywhere, indeed, we hear Boulangist candidates denounced by their opponents as the enemies of any form of Republican Government.

"There can be no Boulangist Republic," thunders *La Republique Francaise*; "this cardinal truth is as the ray of sunlight which should illumine our electioneering struggles, and prevent us, at the polls, from fighting our friends in the dark. Every one feels the force of this truth: all the irreconcileable enemies of the Republic—Monarchists, Clericals, and Boulangists—have never hesitated, but, from the very outset, guided by the sure instinct of hate—which is none so blind—they went straight for General Boulanger crying out, "Here is our man!" This is a good specimen of the tone of the Republican press. It is unanimous in proclaiming that, supposing, contrary to all calculation, there should be a decided Conservative majority in the next chamber, the Reactionaries are right in believing that riding into power on the black horse, the destruction of the Republic, which they all alike detest, is certain. In this country, too, it is commonly assumed that the inevitable consequence of a reactionary majority in the elections will be the downfall of the existing form of government and a scramble for the succession. There are, however, various reasons which may lead us to think that, while a coalition would certainly be formed to upset the present managers of the Republic, and possibly even the present President, the form of government itself would not stand in danger. Even should the "brave" general be privately pledged to destroy it, we may recollect that as he has found no difficulty in repudiating the letters he has written, he may with equal ease repudiate any pledges he has given; and it is understood that he has given so many that, to be true to any, he needs must be false to some.

THE PENICUIK COLLIERY ACCIDENT.

ON Thursday afternoon, 5th inst., the inhabitants of the mining district of Penicuik, some nine or ten miles south from Edinburgh, were thrown into a state of the greatest excitement on news being received that fire had broken out in the Mauricewood pit, and that the lives of between sixty and seventy miners were imperilled. Crowds of the villagers of Penicuik, Shottstown, and neighbourhood hastened to the spot, only to hear the sad intelligence confirmed, and shortly afterwards they were shocked to see four bodies reach the surface. There were still known to be about sixty men and boys in the workings, and as it was believed that the possibilities of rescue were in the circumstances becoming every minute smaller, the intensity of feeling among the relatives of the entombed miners was painful in the extreme. Unceasing efforts were made by rescue parties to reach their comrades, but the smoke caused by the fire baffled their attempts.

SIR GEORGE CLERK'S PROPERTY.

Mauricewood pit, in which the fire broke out, is the property of the Shotts Iron Company, and is situated on property belonging to Sir George Clerk, about a mile to the north-east of Penicuik. The company began operations in the neighbourhood about thirteen or fourteen years ago, and are said to have expended over £30,000 in establishing two pits in this neighbourhood—Mauricewood being the one, and Greenlaw the other. The pits, which are in close proximity to the headquarters of the First Regimental District at Glencorse, were sunk with the view of producing ironstone. This product was got in abundance for a number of years, and was during that time calcined in the locality of the pits. Later on a considerable check was put on the industry through an interdict having been obtained by certain lauded proprietors against the company carrying on the calcining work in connection with the production of the raw material. Since that time the ironstone has been conveyed to Shotts, and rather more attention, it is understood, has been directed to the production of coal, although the ironstone was still worked. The coal has the reputation of good quality, and is extensively sold in the district. The mouth of the pit is situated on the top of a hill, a short distance from the turnpike road. A perpendicular shaft descends a distance of 80 fathoms. Running in a southerly direction from the bottom of this shaft is a level mine extending 50 fathoms, at the extreme end of which the shaft of the Greenlaw pit communicates. Branching off the level mine near the junction of the Greenlaw pit is an incline which descends on the scale of about 80 in 100 feet for a distance of 160 fathoms. From the bottom of this incline the workings run in opposite directions right and left. The fire broke out, so far as can be learned, at a point, say, 100 or 120 fathoms down the incline; and as there is no outlet from the workings, which, as before stated, are at the very bottom of the pit, the men who had been employed there at the time were hopelessly cut off, as it was afterward ascertained, from escape. Work was begun on Thursday morning at seven o'clock, when

SIXTY-FIVE MEN AND BOYS

consisting of iron-stone miners, coal-miners, drawers, bottomers, pony boys, as well as several contractors, descended. Everything had gone well up to half-past ten o'clock, at which time the usual interval took place for meals. Little more is known as to what transpired between that time and the time at which the alarm was given that fire had broken out—namely, twenty minutes past twelve o'clock. At that time so far as can be learned, Wm. Robb, a bottomer, while employed at the foot of the incline, had his attention attracted by the appearance of smoke. The place at which Robb was working is said to be distant some 200 fathoms from where the body of the men were employed. Robb at once got on to a carriage, and on reaching the pit-head apprised the manager, Mr. Love, of the presence of fire in the incline. Almost immediately afterwards William Gall, an engineer, who had been repairing the pumping engine, which is situated 80 fathoms down, also succeeded in reaching the surface. He appeared to have suffered greatly from the effects of the smoke and remained sick in the engine-house at the pit-head until well on the afternoon, when he was able to be driven home in an open machine. Those in charge at the pit-head, on learning of the state of matters, kept the carriages running for some little time to the bottom of the incline, so that in the event of any of the men becoming aware of their danger they might endeavour to escape. Only four—an old man and three boys—had made an effort in this direction, but unfortunately in the upward journey they had been

OVERPOWERED BY SMOKE.

Two were quite dead when the carriage reached the surface, while the other two, it is thought, had succumbed just at the pit-head. This left fifty-nine men and boys imprisoned in the pit. By this time four medical men—namely, Doctors William and Robert Badger, Willins, and Riddell, all of Penicuik, had arrived at the scene of the disaster, with necessary appliances, and were prepared to have rendered any assistance that might have been required of them. A large number of people had also congregated in the neighbourhood of the pit-mouth, and by-and-by, an information being sent to Glencorse, a detachment of sixty men of the Royal Scots, under Lieutenant W. Pollock-Gore, marched to the place, and aided the police, who had been drafted from various stations, under Inspector Whitson, in guarding the approaches to the pit. Apart from the general excitement amongst those who had gathered together, the only indication of what was taking place in the pit was a continuous volume of smoke issuing from the air-course.

No time was lost in forming a rescue party who were led by Mr. Love, the manager, and accompanied by one or two of the medical men. The party also included Robb, the bottomer, who first reported the

OUTBREAK OF THE FIRE.

For some considerable time no information of a reliable character came to the surface and a good deal of difficulty was experienced in learning anything as to how matters stood. In the circumstances the anxiety of those who had gathered in the neighbourhood of the pit-mouth—composed largely of relatives of the entombed miners—became, as already indicated very intense. In the village of Shottstown, where nearly all the unfortunate men and boys resided, and where the four bodies were conveyed, between two and three o'clock in the afternoon, the scenes presented were of a most affecting character. At numerous places only a few yards apart groups of women were assembled bemoaning the calamity that had occurred. Many of the women, who had been joined by their children, were crying bitterly, evidently having given up hope of the safety of those who had been entombed in the pit, while between the pit head and the village there passed a constant stream of the other inhabitants in close conversation regarding the disaster. About six o'clock Her Majesty's Inspector of Mines, Mr R. M. Laren, and his assistant, Mr. Johnstone, arrived from Uddingston, and at once proceeded down the pit and consulted with

THE RESCUE PARTY.

From the time that the rescue party first descended up to six o'clock, no authentic communication was made regarding the progress of their efforts. All that could be seen at the pit head was that the entrance to the perpendicular shaft was nearly covered up with canvas to prevent the smoke descending as it rose from the fanners a little way off. From time to time, however, quantities of wooden props and canvas were put down the shaft so as to enable the party to divide the incline into two parts, with the view of contracting the downcast air current into smaller space, and sending the smoke into the other section and exhausting it through the upset current worked by the fanner. The canvas was nailed to the props, which reached from the floor to the roof of the incline. The half of the incline in which the party were working was, up to the point where the bratticing had been fixed, comparatively clear of smoke, but whenever a forward movement was made to take in another portion the men were working in so dense an atmosphere that they could not see each other more than a foot or two off. The draught was so great at the end of the bratticing that, working as they did in sets of four, the men were only able to carry on their work very slowly. So great indeed was the draught that the canvas was frequently almost torn to pieces in the hands of the men, and required to be patched up when an accident of the kind occurred.

THE best safeguard for general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is FRESHER, SUPERIOR, and CHEAPER compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperient and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle Re. 1-4.

RETIREMENT OF GENERAL OFFICERS AND COLONELS.

THE following important Royal Warrant has been issued:—

VICTORIA R.

Whereas we have deemed it expedient to amend in certain respects the regulations relating to the retirement of General Officers and Colonels;

Our will and pleasure is that the following alterations shall be made in our Warrant of the 15th November 1887:

1. The following shall be substituted for Article 25:—

25. After the 31st December, 1890, no promotion shall (subject to article 26—II.) be made to the rank of Lieutenant-General or Major-General, except by selection to fill an appointment, or as a reward for distinguished service. There shall be no establishment of Lieutenant-Generals or Major Generals; and after the number of General Officers in each rank has been reduced as shown in article 26—II., there shall be ten Generals on the establishment, with three Generals of the Indian Staff Corps, and the number of Lieutenant-Generals and Major-Generals shall not (except during a period of war) exceed the following:—

	Indian Staff Corps.
Lieutenant-Generals	20 — 5
Major-Generals	70 — 18

2. The following shall be inserted at the beginning of Article 25—I.; and in Articles 21 and 1056—II., the reference shall be to Article 25—I. instead of to Article 25:

Until the 31st December, 1890, the Establishment of effective General Officers for the several branches of our Army shall be as follows:—

Ranks.	Branches. 1 Cavalry and Infantry.	2 Artillery.	3 Engineers.	Total by ranks. 4	Indian Staff Corps.
Generals	7	2	1	10	3
Lieutenant-Generals	22	8	5	35	8
Major-Generals	65	19	11	95	22
Total by branches	94	29	17	140	33

An Officer promoted for distinguished service under Article 21 shall be supernumerary to the establishment of the rank to, and the branch in, which he may be promoted, until the occurrence of the vacancy (not absorbed under Article 26—II.) which would have given him promotion had he not been promoted for distinguished service.

A General Officer exempted under Article 95 from retirement on the ground of non-employment, shall be supernumerary in his rank, for such period as may be approved by our Secretary of State, so long as he is not promoted or re-employed. If re-employed, the Officer will be absorbed in the first vacancy.

3. The following shall be substituted for Article 26—II.:—

26—II. After the 31st December, 1890, the number of General Officers on the Active List shall be gradually reduced as follows:—(a.) Officers who were on the establishment of General Officers on the 31st December, 1888, shall continue under the regulations in force on that date to be promoted to vacancies in the rank of General and Lieutenant-General as they occur.

(b.) As vacancies occur in the rank of Major-General, the second vacancy in every two shall be absorbed; and when there are no more Officers qualified under (a) for promotion to the rank of Lieutenant-General, the third vacancy of every three in that rank shall also be absorbed. Promotion shall go on by selection to the remaining vacancies until the number of General officers in each rank is reduced to that laid down by Article 25.

4. The following shall be substituted for Article 85:—

85. A Major-General may retire at or after the age 60, and a Lieutenant-General or General at or after the age of 65, on the retired pay laid down in Article 1057. A General Officer of any grade may retire at any time on the retired pay assigned to the next lower rank; or he may retire on the retired pay of his rank two years or less before the end of the period of non-employment* after which, under Article 83, he would be required to retire.

5. The following shall be substituted for Article 89, and in Article 90, the words "for compulsory retirement" shall be substituted for "of 55 (or of 58 in the case referred to in Article 90—I.)":—

89. The retirement from Our Army of Officers of Our Regular Forces shall, subject to Articles 92—I. and 95, be compulsory at the following ages, or after the following periods of non-employment,* whichever may first happen:—

	Age.	Period of non-employment.*
If holding the rank † of—		
Second Lieutenant, Lieutenant, or Captain.	45	5 years.
Major (except as provided in Article 90—II.).	48	5 years.
Lieutenant-Colonel or Colonel (except as provided in Articles 90 and 90—I.).	55	5 years, until the number of General Officers in each rank has been reduced to that laid down by Article 25.
Colonel (except as provided in Articles 90 and 90—I.), after the 31st December, 1890.	57	
Major-General	62	5 years continuously since promotion to Major-General, or 7 years continuously since last employment as Colonel, until the number of General Officers has been reduced as above.
Lieutenant-General or General	67	

A General Officer shall, if so decided in any case by our Secretary of State, retire at the age at which voluntary retirement is permitted under Article 85.

An Officer retiring under this Article shall be awarded such retired pay or gratuity as he may be entitled to under Article 1057.

This Article shall not apply to—

(a.) An Officer in our Indian Staff Corps, Our Royal (late Indian) Artillery, or Our Royal (late Indian) Engineers.

(b.) An Officer employed as Governor of a Military Prison.

(c.) An Officer promoted from the ranks to a Commission before the 1st July, 1881, until he completes 20 years' service.‡

6. The following shall be inserted at the beginning of Article 1056:—

1056. After the number of General Officers in each rank has been reduced to that laid down by Article 25 a Major-General may, if holding a military appointment when he attains the age of 62, be retained until the completion of the term of such appointment.

7. In article 1057, the words "on retirement as a Colonel on account of age," shall be in *italics*, and the following shall be inserted:—

	Yearly. £
Colonel, if employed as such *after the 31st December*, 1890, and retired at the age of 57...	500

8. In Article 1096, the following shall be substituted for the portion of the scale which applies to Colonels and Lieutenant-Colonels:—

	Pension to Widow. Yearly. £	Compassionate Allowance to each child. Yearly. £
Colonel, if employed as such after the 31st December, 1890; or, if a Regimental Colonel, not being a General Officer	100	16
Colonel, not employed after the 31st December, 1890; or Lieutenant-Colonel	90	16

Given at our Court of St. James's this 27th day of August 1889, in the 53rd year of our Reign.

By Her Majesty's Command,
EDWARD STANHOPE.

Another Royal Warrant (Army Or. 361) on the Retirement of Officers and Pensions and Compassionate allowances was issued on Sept. 1, along with the above.

Yesterday the Secretary for War issued an order notifying that, until further instructions, the voluntary retirement of combatant officers of the regular forces shall only be permitted under the following rules:—"1. Officers holding higher substantive rank than that of Major may (subject to Article 85 of the Royal Warrant of Nov. 15, 1887) retire voluntarily, without reference to length of service. 2. Officers holding the substantive rank of major may retire after twenty-five years' service. 3. In the case of all other competent officers retirement will not be permitted except on the following conditions:—In the case of a major on full pay his retirement must cause a vacancy which would be filled by the absorption in his regiment of a supernumerary major; by the appointment to full pay of a major from the Half-pay List; by the promotion of a captain with at least twenty years' service; by the promotion of a lieutenant with at least eleven years' service; or by the promotion of a captain who, in the opinion of the Commander-in-Chief and the Secretary of State, shall have performed exceptionally good service. In the case of a captain on full pay a vacancy must be caused which would be filled by the absorption in his regiment of a supernumerary captain; by the appointment to full pay of a captain from the half-pay list; by the promotion of a lieutenant with at least eleven years' service; or by the promotion of a lieutenant who in the opinion of the Commander-in-Chief and the Secretary of State, shall have performed exceptionally good service."

* As defined in Article 1909.
† As defined by Article 1301.
‡ As defined in Article 1306.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE AND THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE.

THE following correspondence is published:—

To the Right Honourable Lord Viscount Cross, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India in Council.

The memorial of the undersigned retired European officers of the Indian Uncovenanted Civil Service, residing in England.

Humbly showeth—That in the month of May last your memorialists addressed to your Lordship in Council a humble memorial, which was subsequently laid before your Lordship by Mr. H. S. King, M.P., in which your memorialists, relying on the provisions of Section 58 of the Act 21 and 22 Vic. c. 106, prayed, that they might be allowed to enjoy the pensions to which they were entitled under the pension rules of 1831, and that the same might no longer be subjected to diminution or prejudice in consequence of any alteration of those rules made after the passing of the said Act.

2. That your memorialists are now in receipt of a reply in a letter from Mr. Horace Walpole, No. F. 3302, dated the 6th ultimo, in which they are informed, by direction of your Lordship in Council, that any such application must be preferred through the local authorities. In obedience to these instructions your memorialists now submit their petition through the Government of India.

3. That the pension rules of the East Indian Company, which were made and established in 1831, allowed pension of one-third and one-half the salaries of Uncovenanted Officers, according to length of service, and calculated in each case on the average of five years' salary previous to the date of application for pension.

4. Your memorialists submit that under the provisions of the Act of Parliament above referred to they are entitled to the favourable pension rules of the late East India Company, because your memorialists were all in the service of the East India Company and subject to the Company's rules and regulations at the time of the transfer of the Government of India to Her Majesty the Queen in 1858.

5. That in 1854 the Government of India addressed a letter to the Court of Directors of the East India Company, No. 67, dated Sept. 4, in which they pointed out the effect of the pension rules of 1831 with reference to the cases of Uncovenanted Officers holding the higher appointments, in that the rules entitled such officers in certain cases to pensions higher than those ordinarily paid by Government to Covenanted Officers.

6. Your memorialists beseech your Lordship in Council to give due attention to the fact that the Government of India did not ask the Court of Directors for an interpretation of the meaning of the rules, that is whether, as they stood, they did or did not under any circumstances justify the grant of a higher Government pension to an Uncovenanted than to a Covenanted Servant, which was indeed only possible in rare and exceptional cases, but that, admitting the natural and logical effect of the rules, they only suggested an amendment of them.

7. Your memorialists submit that this is made abundantly evident by the terms of the reply of the Court of Directors to the Government of India (Letter No. 21, dated Feb. 28, 1855), in which the Court stated as follows:—

(Para. 3.) "You have also brought to our notice that the pension rules of 1831 appear to require some amendment, especially in regard to the case of highly-paid appointments of from 1,000*l.* to 2,400*l.* per annum, the occupants of which appointments, if invalided after thirty years' service, are entitled under the present rule to receive a half-pension varying from 500*l.* to 1,200*l.* per annum, whereas the Covenanted servant after twenty-five years' service receives a pension from the Government of only 500*l.* per annum in any case.

(4.) "In the above particular we concur in thinking the present rule to be defective, and we desire that a clause be introduced providing, as respects persons hereafter appointed to the service, that in no case shall a larger pension than 400*l.* per annum be granted to Uncovenanted Servants receiving salaries of Rs. 700 to Rs. 1,000 a month, nor a larger pension than 500*l.* per annum to Uncovenanted Servants receiving salaries above that amount."

8. That on receipt of the above letter from the Court of Directors the Government of India passed and published in the official *Gazette* the following orders, dated Fort William, May 19, 1855:—

"Read a Despatch from the Honourable the Court of Directors, No. 21 of 1855, dated February 28.

"Resolution.—The Honourable the President in Council is pleased to resolve that, in accordance with the orders conveyed in the Despatch above-mentioned, such of the Uncovenanted Servants employed in the Public Works Department as receive above 10 rupees per month of salary shall be entitled to superannuation pension under the provisions of the pension rules of January 4, 1831, and that in no case, as respects persons hereafter appointed to the Uncovenanted Service, shall a larger pension than 400*l.* or Rs. 4,000 per annum be granted to Uncovenanted Servants receiving salaries of Rs. 700 to Rs. 1,000 a month, nor a larger pension than 500*l.* or Rs. 5,000 per annum to Uncovenanted Servants receiving salaries above that amount."

9. That it was thus distinctly declared both by the Court of Directors and the Government of India that the limitations of 400*l.* and 500*l.*, respectively, applied only to the pensions of officers appointed to the service "*hereafter*," that is to say, after the orders of 1855. Your memorialists having been appointed to the service before 1855, their claims to pension under the old rules which prescribed no such limitation were thus left untouched.

10. Your memorialists submit that, if there were otherwise any possible ground for doubt upon this point, it is absolutely removed by the letter of the Government of India to the Secretary of State, No. 111, dated Aug. 6, 1862, wherein that Government stated (para. 2):—

"Referring, however, to the extension of the Service and the alteration in the prospects of its members since the rules were passed, the late Court of Directors decided in their Despatch No. 21, dated February 28, 1855, that 500*l.* should be the maximum pension to be granted to Uncovenanted Officers hereafter appointed to the Service. Accordingly, as respects all Uncovenanted Officers who entered the Service prior to that date, the rules of January 4, 1831, continue to be applied."

11. That is true that the Rules of 1831 said the pensions "shall not exceed" the proportions of one-third and one-half of salaries; but your memorialists submit that the expression was not intended to be permissive of a departure from those proportions, in the direction of reducing the pensions, and that the proof of this is to be found in the language subsequently employed by the Court of Directors and by the Government of India in reference to the pensions allowed by the rules.

12. That in a despatch to the Government of India No. 18, dated May 5, 1854, which forms part of the rules of 1831, the Court of Directors stated as follows:—

"We authorise you to grant to any Uncovenanted Servant belonging to a class recognised by the present rules, who though not possessed of medical certificate of incapacity, may be permitted to retire from the service, and who can produce unquestionable testimonials of a faithful, efficient discharge of his duties during a period of thirty-five years, a pension equal to half the salary which he may have received during the last five years of his service."

That officers who had rendered thirty-five years' service were thus brought upon an equality with those invalided after thirty years' service, but the two cases were distinguished by the Court, adding with respect to pensions to officers retiring without medical certificate, "These pensions are to be regarded as the rewards of good service; they will not in any case be claimable as of right."

13. That the Court of Directors in their Despatch of Feb. 28, 1855, quoted above in paragraph 7, referred to certain Uncovenanted Officers invalided after thirty years' service as "entitled under the present rule to receive a half-pension varying from 500*l.* to 1,200*l.*"

14. That by Section 58 of the Act of Parliament of 1858, referred to in the first paragraph of this memorial, it was expressly provided that—

"All persons who at the time of the commencement of this Act shall hold any offices, employments, or commissions whatever under the said (East India) Company in India, shall thenceforth be deemed to hold such offices, employments, and commissions under her Majesty as if they had been appointed under this Act, and shall be paid out of the revenues of India; and the transfer of any person to the service of her Majesty shall be deemed to be a continuance of his previous service, and shall not prejudice any claim to pension or any claims on the various annuity funds of the several Presidencies in India, which he might have had if this Act had not been passed."

15. Your memorialists submit, however, that their pensions have been greatly prejudiced by the subsequent alteration of the terms under which pensions would have been payable to them according to the rules of the East India Company, inasmuch as retrospective effect has been given in their case to the limitations laid down in proceedings of Government of India, Financial Department, No. 2,425, of June 8, 1863, contrary to the purport of the said Act.

16. That when the maximum pensions of Uncovenanted officers, originally fixed by the Court of Directors in pounds, were subsequently expressed in India in tens of rupees, which were really equivalent to pounds at that time, it could not have been the intention of Government to reserve to themselves the right of afterwards reducing that maximum.

17. Your memorialists submit that there is no other class of servants of her Most Gracious Majesty who though receiving their salaries in silver wherever there is a silver currency in the British dependencies, are paid their pensions in England otherwise than at rates fixed in the current coin of the realm—none whose pensions are exposed like theirs to constant fluctuation and decrease owing to the disorganisation of the exchange.

18. Your memorialists cannot but be sensible that in this respect they have hitherto been treated with less favour and less fairness than her Majesty's Military and Covenanted Civil Officers in the Indian Service whose pensions are protected from loss owing to the depreciation of the rupee, the difference in comparison with the case of the Covenanted Civil Servants being especially marked by the fact that their pensions like those of Uncovenanted Officers receiving their pensions in India, were originally fixed in rupees only, and are still paid as rupee pensions when received in India on the principle recognised in the Act 37, Vic. c. 12.

Your memorialists, therefore, most humbly pray that in conformity with the pledge given them in respect of their pensions by the Act of Parliament of 1858 above referred to, and which is still in force, your Lordship in Council will be pleased to direct that their pensions may be paid in full without depreciation on the terms sanctioned by the late Court of Directors of the East India Company for officers appointed before 1855.

And your memorialists will ever pray.

London, Oct. 31, 1888.

F. 3,269. India Office, Whitehall, S. W., 9th August, 1889.

Sir,—With reference to the memorial, dated the 15th of May, 1888, signed by the late Mr. W. Clark, yourself, and other retired members of the Indian Uncovenanted Service, who entered under the Pension Rules of 1831, I am directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to inform you that he has now received from the Government of India the enlarged memorial, dated the 31st of October last, which he has carefully considered.

In the 12th paragraph of the memorial a quotation is given from

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

THE cricketing season is now practically at an end, all the chief matches of the year being finished off with August. The only event worthy of chronicling now is the Scarborough Cricket Festival, which was in full swing when the mail left on the 6th inst. Following up their run of ill luck, Yorkshire lost again in a match with the Marylebone Club at Scarborough, although it must be said the Northern players made a splendidfight in the second innings, playing a capital uphill game. The match turned out, in fact, one of the most interesting of the season.

Twelve men appeared on each side, and as the M.C.C., who had a splendid team, did not call upon the services of any of their ground men, the title of the match underwent a slight modification. Yorkshire included in their side Mr. Frank, Mr. Simpson, of last year's Oxford eleven; and G. P. Harrison, the fast bowler. Harrison's delivery was very unsatisfactory, several members of the Marylebone team pronouncing it quite unfair. Considering the number of first-rate batsmen engaged the individual scores on the opening day were very small, the reason of this being that despite several days of uninterrupted fine weather, the Scarborough ground was still not firm.

The club went in first, and were batting from 12-25 till ten minutes past four, their total being 175. Seven batsmen made double figures, but not one of them reached thirty. Mr. Grace was out second at 36, after scoring 27 of that number. Mr. Vernon in his vigorous innings scored 12 runs in one over from Wade, including a big on drive out of the ground; and Messrs. Woods and Philipson put on no fewer than 33 for the last wicket. When Yorkshire commenced batting three wickets fell for 15 runs, but Hall and Peel were together for a considerable time, and, thanks to their exertions, the game was left in a very even state at the drawing of stumps. Lord Hawke was still suffering from a bad hand, or no doubt be would have played for his county.

With the ground faster than on Monday, the cricket on the second day was naturally of a more lively character. The Yorkshiremen, who had held their own so well on the opening day, were over-matched on Tuesday, and the M.C.C., thanks to Mr. Wood and Mr. O'Brien, gained a decided advantage. The Cambridge University bowler took six wickets at the small cost of 40 runs, and Mr. O'Brien played one of his most brilliant innings. Going in second wicket down in the club's second innings, with the total at 13, he stayed in for an hour and a half, and in that time made 96 runs, the full number put on while he was in being only 131. In each of two successive overs from Peel he made fourteen runs, and the figures of his innings were two sixes, both drives out of the ground, one five, fourteen fours, a three, seven twos, and only six singles. No such hitting as his has been seen during the festival. At one time it seemed as if the M.C.C. were in for a very big score, but after Mr. O'Brien left fourth wicket down at 144, there came a great change, the other seven wickets falling so quickly to the bowling of Whitehead and Peel that the innings was completed for 215.

Yorkshire then went in, and made a most plucky effort to beat the M. C. C., getting so near to success that though they went in wanting 263, a heavy number in the fourth innings, they were only defeated by 35 runs, the match ending at five minutes past five. More than once, indeed, the county seemed to have a good chance of victory. At the fall of the fourth wicket the total was 125, and when the sixth wicket went down it had reached 179. Afterwards the M.C.C. got the upper hand, and no further stand of importance being made, the last five wickets only yielded 48 runs. The batting honours were taken by Peel and Mr. R. W. Frank, who were together for a considerable time and put on 69 for the fourth wicket. Peel went in second wicket down at 42 and was the eighth man out, his admirable innings of 79, which lasted two hours and twenty minutes, including five fours, six threes, and twelve twos. He could scarcely have finished up his Yorkshire season in better style. Mr. Frank hit six fours, a three, and six twos in his vigorously played 46, and he is evidently a dangerous batsman. The M.C.C. owed their victory chiefly to Mr. Woods, who took ten wickets; Mr. O'Brien, who played a splendid innings of 96; and to Mr. Nepean, who took six wickets and scored in his two innings 59 runs.

Some splendid batting by Flowers, Hall, and Barnes for the North against the South marked the opening day's play in the last match of the Scarborough festival—just being played when the mail left—the three men scoring between them no fewer than 229 runs. Flowers and Hall made 103 for the first wicket, and then Hall and Barnes carried the total to 228 for the second. In the case of such heavy run-getting it is very unusual to find the individual scores equal, but Flowers and Hall made exactly the same number of runs, and Barnes only surpassed them by four. Flowers, who has seldom played a more brilliant innings, hit up his 75 in an hour and twenty-five minutes. Hall was at the wickets nearly three hours and a half, while Barnes, who played as finely as in the early part of the season, took about two hours to get his 79. When 220 went up and only one man was out the North seemed in for an enormous score, and though there came such a sudden change that four wickets were down for 230, they left off the day with the total at 292 for six wickets.

On the 2nd current at Kennington Oval, Surrey finished up a heavy season's programme in brilliant style. In addition to the fourteen first-class matches, Surrey have played home and home engagements with Oxford University, Essex, Leicestershire, Derbyshire, and Hampshire, and one game with Cambridge University. Only one of these additional matches—the return with Essex, at Leyton—resulted in defeat, the other ten being won, eight of them in a single innings. The whole season's record shows that 24 matches were won, four lost, and one drawn. The averages show very clearly the great strength of the county both in batting and bowling. No fewer than eight batsmen have averages of over 20, and M. Read, Mr. Key, and W. W. Read, who occupy the first three places, have each scored over a thousand runs for the county. Sharpe just beats Lohmann for the first place in the bowling, but he did nothing like the same amount of work as his more famous colleague, or Beaumont, both of whom have done extraordinary well. Bowley's figures, too, are very creditable.

A two day's match between Lancashire and Eighteen of Preston Club was commenced on the 2nd September at West Cliff, Preston, for the benefit of C. Coward (the ex-county player) in beautifully fine weather and in the presence of a large concourse of spectators. Preston went in at quarter past twelve, and held possession of the wicket two hours and twenty minutes, during which time they compiled the comparatively small score of 70. Messrs. Eastwood and Woodhouse were the only two batsmen who reached double figures, the former having made 16, and the latter 13. Mold, who at times was simply unplayable, was credited with nine wickets at the small cost of 20 runs, besides performing the hat trick. After the usual interval Lancashire started their innings, and at 5-50 were all dismissed for 65, or 5 less than their opponents.

Unlike the opening day the match was brought to a conclusion in very unfavourable weather, and ended in a draw. It will be remembered that over-night Preston had scored 70 against their opponents 65. The game was not resumed yesterday until 1-40, owing to the heavy rain in the early hours of the morning, and the attendance was not near so large as on the day previous. Preston occupied the wickets the greater part of the afternoon, during which time they amassed a total of 121. Messrs. Addie and A. Rennick were the highest scorers with 28 and 26 respectively. At 5-40 Lancashire commenced their second innings, and when the stumps were drawn at six o'clock had scored 18 for no wicket.

On the Castleton Grounds at Rochdale a game was played between the Rochdale Ladies and the Littleborough Ladies, the latter winning easily for the Littleborough Ladies. Three of the team got into double figures, Miss Newall making 21, E. Barrell getting 17, and Minnie Newall making good use of her bat for 14 runs. The team altogether scored 79. The Rochdale Ladies only made 33, the smart fielding of their opponents more than the bowling keeping down the runs. Some really very smart catches were made.

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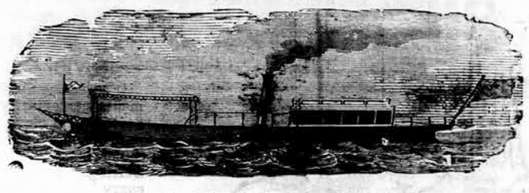

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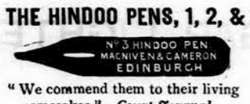

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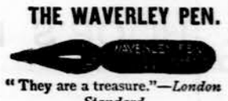

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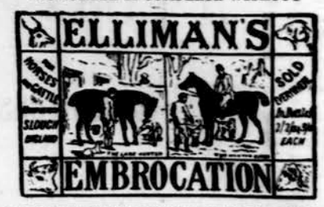

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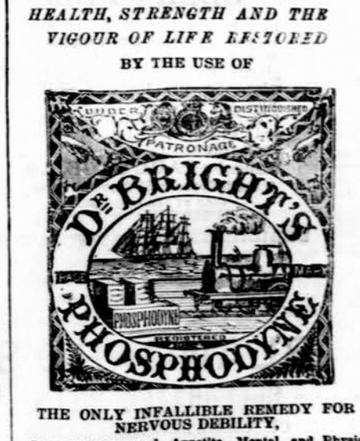

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PRECAUTION & WARNING.—Always ask for CADBURY'S COCOA. Always examine your Purchase. See that you have not been induced to accept an Imitation, and be wary of highly coloured and drugged preparations offered as pure Cocoa. Anything of a medicated character associated with Cocoa-gene claims at once that it is not pure.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—

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which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

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For the Arms.
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AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill E.C.—PARIS: MESSRS. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: MESSRS. THACKER, SPINK & Co.